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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Public Law 91-116
H. J. Res. 934

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. J. RES. 934

- June 20, 1969 Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported an original resolution, S. J. Res. 126. S. Report No. 91-264.
- June 24, 1969 Senate passed S. J. Res. 126 without amendment.
- June 25, 1969 S. J. Res. 126 was referred to House Committee on Agriculture. Print of bill as referred.
- Oct. 7, 1969 Rep. Poage and others introduced H. J. Res. 934 which was referred to House Committee on Agriculture. Print as introduced.
- Oct. 8, 1969 House committee voted to report H. J. Res. 934.
- Oct. 14, 1969 House committee reported H. J. Res. 934 without amendment. H. Report No. 91-566. Print of bill and report.
- Nov. 5, 1969 House passed H. J. Res. 934 under suspension of the rules.
- Nov. 6, 1969 Senate passed H. J. Res. 934 without amendment.
- Print of H. J. Res. 934 as passed by Senate.
- Nov. 13, 1969 Approved: Public Law 91-116.

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued June 23, 1969
For actions of June 20, 1969
91st 1st - No. 102

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported measure to increase food stamp appropriation authorization.

SENATE

1. **FOOD STAMPS.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported S. J. Res. 126, an original joint resolution to increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal 1970 to \$750 million (S. Rept. 91 264). p. S6848
2. **RIVER COMPACT.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 38, to consent to the upper Niobrara River compact between Wyo. and Neb. (S. Rept. 91 265). p. S6848
3. **NATIONAL MONUMENT.** Passed as reported S. 912, to authorize establishment of the Florissant Fossile Beds National Monument, Colo. pp. S6853-6
4. **SHOE IMPORTS.** Received from the Maine Legislature a resolution urging control of footwear imports. p. S6848
5. **BUDGET.** Sen. Metcalf criticized the President's cuts in the budget and stated, "I think many Americans would like to have what Mr. Nixon proposes to throw away." p. S6864

6. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 23. p. S6915

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

7. REORGANIZATION. Rep. Cleveland inserted the N. Y. Secretary of State's address concerning the "need" for legislative reform. pp. E5127-9
8. LABOR. Sen. Fannin stated that for years he has called the Senate's attention "to the need for a restoration of balance in the administration of labor law in the U. S. today". and inserted an article, "How Business Hopes to Change the Nation's Labor Laws." pp. E5129-30
9. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Fraser inserted a section of a paper containing suggestions for carrying out the congressional mandate for political development as an integral part of our foreign aid efforts. pp. E5131-2
10. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Ottinger stated that ne views last week's increase in the prime rate for bank loans as an extremely unfortunate development for our economy. pp. E5134-5

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED BY THIS OFFICE

11. TAXATION. Tax reform 1969. Parts 1 through 10. H. Ways and Means Committee.
12. ELECTRIFICATION. S. 607, proposed Utility Consumers' Counsel Act of 1969. Part 4. S. Gov't Operations Committee.
13. RESEARCH. H. J. Res. 589, international biological program. H. Science and Astronautics Committee.
14. FOOD STAMPS. S. 6, 339, 1608, 1864, and 2014, food stamp and commodity distribution programs. S. Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
15. LUMBER PRICES. Rising costs of housing: lumber price increases. H. Banking and Currency Committee.
16. RESEARCH GRANTS. Federal support of project grants: indirect costs and cost sharing. Part 1. S. Gov't Operations Committee.
17. TOBACCO. Tobacco research. H. Agriculture Committee.
Regulation of radio and television cigarette advertisements. H. Inter-state and Foreign Commerce Committee.
18. RECLAMATION. H. R. 1215, 1216, 9252, and 10593 and S. 742 and 743, Kennewick and Touchet reclamation projects. H. Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
19. PURCHASING. H. R. 474, Government procurement and contracting. Part 3. H. Gov't Operations Committee.
20. ENVIRONMENT. S. 1075, 237, and 1752, to establish a Council on Environmental Quality. S. Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Calendar No. 254

91ST CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE }

REPORT
No. 91-264

FISCAL 1970 FOOD STAMP AUTHORIZATION

JUNE 20, 1969.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S.J. Res. 126]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 126), to increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal 1970 to \$750 million, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the joint resolution do pass.

This joint resolution would increase the authorization for the food stamp program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, from \$340 to \$750 million.

The committee has completed hearings on a number of bills designed to improve and enlarge the food stamp program, and is now considering them in executive session. There are a number of questions involved and the committee feels that the appropriation authorization for fiscal 1970 should be increased immediately, without awaiting completion of action on the other provisions of these bills, so that the Senate may provide an adequate appropriation for the coming year.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman) :

THE FOOD STAMP ACT OF 1964

* * * * *

APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 16. (a) To carry out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not in excess of \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965; not in excess of \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966; and not in excess of \$200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967; not in excess of \$200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968; not in excess of \$315,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969; not in excess of **[\$340,000,000]** \$750,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970; not in excess of \$170,000,000 for the six months ending December 31, 1970; and not in excess of such sum as may hereafter be authorized by Congress for any subsequent fiscal period. Such portion of any such appropriation as may be required to pay for the value of the coupon allotments issued to eligible households which is in excess of the charges paid by such households for such allotments shall be transferred to and made a part of the separate account created under section 7(d) of this Act. This Act shall be carried out only with funds appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury for that specific purpose and in no event shall it be carried out with funds derived from permanent appropriations. On or before January 20 of each year, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report setting forth operations under this Act during the preceding calendar year and projecting needs for the ensuing calendar year.²

(b) * * * .



Calendar No. 254

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 126

[Report No. 91-264]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 20, 1969

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following joint resolution; which was read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

JOINT RESOLUTION

To increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal 1970 to \$750 million.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That section 16 (a) of the Food Stamp Act of 1964 is
- 4 amended by striking “\$340,000,000” and inserting
- 5 “\$750,000,000”.

II

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 126

[Report No. 91-264]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal 1970 to \$750,000,000.

By Mr. ELLENDER

JUNE 20, 1969

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

June 24, 1969

7. POLLUTION. A subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee approved for full committee action H. R. 12085, to amend the Clean Air Act to extend the program of research relating to fuel and vehicles. p. D546
Rep. Cleveland inserted an editorial, "Thermal Pollution: An Overheated Issue." pp. H5192-3
8. HOT DOGS. Rep. Landrum stated that while he agreed that chicken should be included on the ingredient label of hot dogs it would be confusing to require that the product label or name indicate the presence of chicken. p. H5079
9. TOBACCO. Rep. Carter supported the cigarette labeling and advertising bill as reported by the committee which would preempt the advertising ban proposed by the FCC. p. H5195
10. TAXATION. Rep. Podell stated that the "need for tax reform...is so obvious as to be blatant." pp. H5191-2
Rep. Fascell stated that the "national economy requires retention of the surtax for a reasonable time and the American taxpayer requires more equal treatment from our tax laws." pp. H5157-8
11. CENSUS. Rep. Quillen advocated the number of mandatory questions contained in the census questionnaire be cut down to name, address, age, sex, head of household, race or color, and persons in home at time of census. pp. H5156-7
12. SHOE IMPORTS. Rep. Burke, Mass., expressed concern that small shoe factories are finding competition with foreign imports too much and are going out of business. pp. H5079-80
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that consideration of the surcharge extension bill "will be put over until a later date." pp. H5155-6

SENATE

4. FOOD STAMPS. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 126, to increase from \$340 million to \$750 million the appropriation authorization to operate the food stamp program (pp. ~~S6975~~, S6977-92, S6995-8). Sen. Ellender said, "Under the program that we hope to adopt early next month, the funds that will be appropriated in accordance with this joint resolution will be spent in accord with a revised food stamp program. In the joint resolution we are not attempting to change the present Food Stamp Act in any manner except to increase the amount of the authorization" (p. S6977).
5. CLAIMS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. 980, to provide U. S. courts with jurisdiction over contract claims against nonappropriated fund activities of the U. S. (S. Rept. 91-268). p. S7038
6. GREAT PLAINS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 1790, to continue the Great Plains conservation program (S. Rept. 91-269). p. S7038
7. YOUTH CORPS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee with amendments S. 1076, to establish in the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture a Youth Conservation Corps (S. Rept. 91-270). p. S7038

18. RIVER COMPACT. Passed without amendment S. 38, to provide congressional consent to the upper Niobrara River compact between Wyo. and Neb. The upper Niobrara River compact provides a division or apportionment between the States of the available surface water supply of the Upper Niobrara River Basin and to provide for studies of the subsurface water supplies of the basin. pp. S6993-4
19. NASA. The Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee marked up and voted to report (but did not actually report) in the nature of a substitute bill, H. R. 11271, the 1970 NASA authorization bill. p. D543
20. APPROPRIATIONS. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee approved for full committee consideration H. R. 11582, the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies appropriation bill, 1970. p. D543
21. TAXATION. Sen. Metcalf opposed taking action to extend the surtax without having a tax reform package to consider right along with it. p. S6995
22. INFLATION. Received from National City, Calif., City council a resolution praying for the enactment of legislation to halt current inflationary trends in the U. S. pp. S7037-8
23. FARM TRAINING. Sen. Yarborough submitted an amendment (for himself and Sen. Cranston jointly) to S. 338, to provide allowance increases to veterans engaged in on-the-job training, farm training, and vocational rehabilitation. The increases would be comparable to those provided in the bill for veterans taking high school and college courses under the GI bill. p. S7049
24. MEXICAN-AMERICANS. Sen. Goldwater praised and expressed his affection for Mexican-American citizens. p. S7053
25. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Jackson inserted some articles which he recommended as a realistic and up-to-date interpretation of the "Soviet adversary." pp. S7055-62
Sen. Nelson spoke of his concern over the Nigerian-Biafran controversy and inserted a report by a member of his staff on the subject. pp. S7068-70
26. HUNGER. Sen. McGovern commended the President's selection of Dr. Jean Mayer as Director of the October White House Conference on Food, Nutrition, and Health. pp. S7064-5
Sen. McGovern inserted a "position paper" on hunger which he said demonstrate the inadequacies of the present food stamp program. pp. S7076-8
27. PESTICIDES. Sen. Nelson expressed concern over the use of pesticides chemicals and inserted supporting articles. pp. S7072-5

cash value of life insurance in order to be eligible, work against those in great need. While the stipulation for regular and continuous purchase of stamps again may seem ideal from a nutritional standpoint, it is nevertheless difficult for those persons who have little money, have their ups and downs physically, or find it hard to cope with bad weather. We especially urge that food stamps be allowed to purchase prepared meals from non-profit meals services. That privilege would allow also more flexibility to the non-profit programs."

PENNSYLVANIA

Margaret R. Spencer, Luzerne County Bureau for the Aging, 3 East Market Street, Wilkes-Barre: "Your proposed amendment to the Food Stamp Act would be beneficial to many of our senior citizens who do not have cooking facilities or who are physically unable to prepare their own meals. The income of these people consists of Social Security benefits and/or Public Assistance and many are living below the poverty level. Any assistance they might receive by using food stamps certainly would afford an opportunity for them to enjoy a more nutritious diet."

Donald A. Nelson, Lutheran Service Society of Western Pennsylvania, 5940 Baum Boulevard, Pittsburgh: "One family of a 71-year-old mother and her 37-year-old retarded daughter are living on a total of \$123 per month for both. The mother is no longer able to cook, and without the home delivered meals, the daughter would have to be institutionalized. Obviously, this cost would be considerably higher."

"A 75-year-old black gentleman was referred by the Social Service Department of Allegheny General Hospital as he did not have enough money for food each month. His income is \$130 with \$57 needed for rent, and he could not manage all additional expenses and eat properly."

"There are several such cases and the cycle is vicious since improper diet means more illness and less money for food."

UTAH

Mrs. V. Lucile Hutchings, Metropolitan Salt Lake Services for the Aging, 156 Westminster Avenue: "Our agency . . . for the Aging sponsors the program Meals on Wheels, which delivers a hot, nutritious noonday meal 5 days a week to Senior Citizens in the Salt Lake City area. Any Senior Citizen over 55 years of age who is physically handicapped, has a chronic illness or other condition which prevents them from shopping or preparing food for themselves, are eligible to come on the program. There is no discrimination because of race, creed, or color."

"We feel we are saving money for our local governmental agencies as the Senior Citizens Meals on Wheels recipients are able to retain their independence by remaining in their own homes, thus lessening the need for institutional care."

"Although we are charging a bare minimum fee, we still have many people who are not financially able to purchase the meal 5 days a week, and therefore purchase only 3 meals a week. We work very closely with the Welfare Department, and find about 35% of our Welfare Meals on Wheels recipients are receiving some additional funding to help them obtain the meals. Even after this help, many of them are not able to purchase a full month's meals."

"As of March 31, 1969 we were delivering over 137 meals a day, and serving an average of 2,673 meals per month."

"In addition to Meals on Wheels, we have a Dining Room where any and all mobile Senior Citizens can come for hot lunch 5 days a week. . . . At the present time approximately 100 Senior Citizens attend."

WISCONSIN

Marjorie I. Jothan, The Visiting Nurse Association, 1540 North Jefferson Street: "Food Stamps help to increase the buying power for foods, but do not help people who have no means of buying or preparing the food."

PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is the intention of the leadership, following the disposition of the food stamp joint resolution, to take up Senate Joint Resolution 11, Calendar No. 123, to provide for the appointment of Robert Strange McNamara as Citizen Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

That joint resolution will be followed by the nomination of Otto F. Otepka.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. I ask unanimous consent that following the disposal of those three items, there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, with statements limited to 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FISCAL 1970 FOOD STAMP AUTHORIZATION

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will now resume the consideration of Calendar No. 254, Senate Joint Resolution 126, to increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal 1970 to \$750 million.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, is Senate Joint Resolution 126 now before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I merely wish to observe that there is no controversy about the joint resolution. There is a general disposition that appropriations for the food stamp program ought to be increased. Obviously, they cannot be increased without legislative authorization. The present authority extends only to \$340 million. The joint resolution proposes that the amount be increased to \$750 million. I think there is general agreement on that also, so I know of no opposition.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is my understanding, but the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (Mr. ELLENDER) is on his way to the Chamber to make a brief statement justifying the action of the committee. I understand that the distinguished Senator from South Dakota (Mr. McGovern) also wishes to make a brief statement.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, this is a very simple joint resolution. The committee is now working on a revision of the so-called food stamp program. I do not believe we can conclude our work on that program until early next month.

Present law provides for an authorization of \$340 million for fiscal 1970. The joint resolution before the Senate would increase that amount from \$340 million to \$750 million. The committee is eager to have the joint resolution enacted, so that the appropriations may be increased to the amount necessary to operate the food stamp program.

Under the program that we hope to adopt early next month, the funds that will be appropriated in accordance with this joint resolution will be spent in accord with a revised food stamp program. In the joint resolution we are not attempting to change the present Food Stamp Act in any manner except to increase the amount of the authorization. I hope there will not be any objection. I can promise the Senate that the committee will report a food stamp bill soon. We hope that if the appropriation authorization is adopted, the Committee on Appropriations will provide sufficient funds to enable the food stamp program to operate at a higher level for fiscal year 1970.

The joint resolution was reported unanimously by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; however, the distinguished Senator from South Dakota (Mr. McGovern) has some reservations which he desires to state at this time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. President, first of all I wish to commend the chairman of our committee, the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. ELLENDER) for his leadership and the prompt action he has taken to the food stamp legislation. I support the resolution that is pending, which was reported by our Committee on Agriculture. I support it not as the final answer, as the Senator from Louisiana said, but as a means of securing the funds that are needed not only to keep the program operating but expanding in fiscal year 1970; and also with the understanding, as the Senator pointed out, that our committee will move as expeditiously as possible to report changes that the committee feels are in order that will improve our overall food stamp program.

I also wish to commend the Senator from Louisiana for his very patient and consistent attendance not only in his own Committee on Agriculture, of which he has been chairman for so many years, but also in the new Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. It is fair to say he attended more of those sessions than any other member of the committee.

and he followed the deliberations of the committee at every step.

Mr. President, over the past several months the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs has heard repeated criticism of the food stamp program as presently administered. From the poor themselves we have learned that the cost of food stamps is far too high, that many needy families have never even heard of the program, that others have been denied the opportunity to participate, and that those who do participate are not given enough stamps to permit them to purchase a nutritious diet. But until recently we did not know how widespread these failings actually were.

I have, and shall insert in the RECORD in a moment, two documents which illustrate how few are actually served with food stamps. The first is a Department of Agriculture study showing for each State and county, and for the Nation, the percentage of poor actually participating in the food stamp and commodity distribution programs. The second, prepared by the staff of the select committee from figures supplied by USDA, shows the drop in participation in those counties switching from commodity distribution to food stamps. These documents offer conclusive proof that the food stamp program has failed, and failed dismally, in its attempt to reach the poor of this Nation. It has failed not just in the District of Columbia, California, and Florida where our select committee has visited, but in virtually every county in which it has been implemented.

This program, a program which many have called our first line of defense against hunger and which has been operating for nearly 5 years, presently reaches only 33 percent of our 3,091 counties. What is worse, even in the relatively few counties where it does operate, the food stamp program reaches a meager 16 percent of the families who are in need of assistance.

What these figures mean, Mr. President, is that a poor American family has only one chance in three of living in a county where stamps are distributed and even if it happens to have the good fortune to live in such a county, this family still has only one chance in six of actually receiving any stamps.

These figures alone are enough to explain why citizens groups in many communities have opposed the food stamp program on the grounds that it is a "cruel hoax upon the poor." They might well have added that, rather than helping the poor, the food stamp program is at this moment actually denying 1.1 million Americans food assistance which they would be receiving if no food stamp program had ever existed. These 1.1 million people were being helped by their Government through direct distribution of surplus foods. But they had the misfortune to live in counties which switched to the new and supposedly better food stamp program. Unfortunately, under the new program they soon found that they did not qualify for assistance, that they could not afford to hand over as much as 50 percent of their total income

for an adequate supply of stamps, or that they could not find time to spend hours or even days waiting in line to be certified for their stamps.

I doubt very much, Mr. President, whether many Members of Congress are aware of how very poorly the food stamp program is performing in their own States. I did not know that in South Dakota that of the 14 food stamp counties out of the total of 67 only two reach more than 10 percent of the poor and that the other 12 reach an average of 5.6 percent.

Let me cite a few other examples:

In Illinois the average food stamp county reaches 3 percent of the poor; in Iowa, 4 percent; in Nebraska, 3 percent. Unfortunately the Midwest has the worst participation record.

Comparable figures for the Northeast States show, for example, that the average food stamp county in New York serves 13 percent of those in need; Pennsylvania, 12 percent; Ohio, 9 percent.

Only in the South is the national average of 16 percent generally exceeded. In Mississippi the average food stamp county serves 25 percent of the poor; in Louisiana, 18 percent; Kentucky, 21 percent.

Much of the low food stamp participation results when counties switch from a commodity to a food stamp program. Nationally, at present, there are 40 percent fewer people on food stamps than were on commodities in such counties. In Illinois, for example, there are 68,000 poor in the 62 Illinois counties which have switched from commodities to stamps who used to receive direct food donations but now get no help of any kind.

In Missouri there has been a 67-percent drop in food program participation in counties switching from commodities to food stamps 46,000 of the 68,000 persons who received commodities before the transfer of programs are not now receiving food stamps.

These figures are, very simply, a disgrace. They prove beyond the slightest doubt that drastic reform of the food stamp program is needed, and needed now. By demonstrating that there are only eight counties in the entire Nation where the food stamp program has attained the very modest goal of serving one-half the poor, these figures make a mockery of the contention that this program, as now operated, can even begin to eliminate malnutrition.

I ask unanimous consent that the tables to which I refer, along with a brief explanation prepared by staff of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs be inserted in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SAXBE in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibits 1, 2, and 3.)

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, I realize that these charges are serious, but I do not make them lightly. I ask the Senate how a program whose administrators are forbidden by law to provide the assistance in any county where local officials arbitrarily decide that the poor do not need help, whose regulations cut

off the poor of one State, while helping those in another State, and whose legislative authority often requires that the poor be charged more than they can possibly afford to pay, can ever hope to reach all of the poor? The answer, of course, is that no such program will ever reach even a significant portion of the poor.

Mr. President, we now have before us Senate Joint Resolution 126, a bill to raise the authorization for the food stamp program to \$750 million for fiscal year 1970. While it is perfectly clear that major legislative reforms are required before the food stamp program can become an effective defense against malnutrition, it is equally clear that the appropriation of additional money for the existing program would permit important changes to be made in the program. Testifying before the select committee last January former Secretary Freeman made the startling admission that in the operation of the food stamp program:

Honestly, strictly speaking we are not squaring with the Congressional directive, which is that people should pay only as much as they have been spending for food. We can't do that because we don't have enough money.

He might have added that without any additional authority the Secretary could use additional funds to put an end to the inequitable practice of providing the very poor with about half the stamps they need to eat properly while providing the marginally poor with more than enough stamps.

Senate Joint Resolution 126 has been reported by the Committee on Agriculture as an emergency measure to permit the immediate appropriation of additional funds for the food stamp program. I understand the desire of its sponsors to move now against malnutrition. Because I share this desire, and in order to facilitate administrative reforms which can be implemented immediately I will vote for the resolution. But I must reemphasize my relief that \$750 million is woefully inadequate. It is inadequate because it would not provide either the money or the authority to expand the food stamp program into every county in this Nation. It is inadequate because it would not provide the money or the authority to help all of the poor in the counties that now have a food stamp program. It is inadequate because it would not provide the money or the authority to offer stamps to all of the poor at prices which they can afford. And it is totally inadequate because it could not even provide either the money or the authority to insure that equally poor families in New York and Mississippi would be equally entitled to receive the help that they need.

Let me repeat, Mr. President, as an emergency measure the \$750 million authorization is acceptable though inadequate. But it is no substitute for immediate action to pass a comprehensive food stamp reform bill. If this resolution were intended in any way as a substitute for immediate comprehensive reform, I suspect that many Senators including myself would prefer to move for such re-

form now by amending Senate Joint Resolution 126 on the floor. But I have been assured by the distinguished chairman of the Agriculture Committee (Mr. ELLENDER) that his committee, on which I serve, will continue to work as hard as it has been working this past week, and that we can expect to complete markup of a comprehensive food stamp reform package either just before or immediately after the July 4 holiday. It is the hope of both Senator ELLENDER and myself that the Senate will pass a comprehensive food stamp bill in mid-July. It is also my understanding, Mr. President, that the 1970 agriculture appropriations bill will not be considered in the Senate until the Senate has disposed of Senate Joint Resolution 126 and that the appropriation for the food stamp program will be increased in the Senate, subject to passage by the House of Senate Joint Resolution 126.

I hope the other body also understands that the \$750 million which we authorize today is a temporary emergency measure and not an effective response to the disgraceful failures of the food stamp program. The present administration has said that it may not even be able to spend that \$750 million effectively unless we pass new food stamp legislation immediately. None of us favors appropriating money that cannot be well spent, and I am certain that the House does not favor waiting longer than it takes to pass a good food stamp reform bill before moving to end the shocking hunger and malnutrition which have aroused the conscience of America as have few domestic issues in recent years.

For these reasons I urge the Congress as a whole to move as rapidly as possible, first to authorize the emergency appropriation before us today and then to write a food stamp program that can turn the money which we appropriate into food for all, not just a pathetic handful, of the poor.

Mr. President, I have often heard in this Chamber the argument that we must not send our brave soldiers charging up a hill with only enough ammunition to get halfway to the top. This usually comes just before a vote to appropriate \$40 or \$50 billion for the Pentagon. I suggest with respect to the \$750 million authorized by Senate Joint Resolution 126 that we are asking the poor to begin the long climb out of the valley of hunger and despair with less than enough ammunition to get halfway and without a gun that can fire that ammunition. So long as I am sure that we will soon rescue the poor with a properly financed, reformed food stamp program, I will vote to send them on their way up the hill now. If I thought we were sending them off with false promises, only to leave them stranded halfway up, I would vote not to send them at all.

For our sake and theirs, to save dollars and to save lives, I urge the Senate to vote today for Senate Joint Resolution 126 and next month for comprehensive reform of the food stamp program.

EXHIBIT 1

SUMMARY OF USDA ANALYSIS OF FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Recently the Consumer and Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture completed a study which gave the percentage

of poor persons participating in food assistance program in each County and City administrative unit for which data was available.

Using this data, the staff of the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs developed the following State by State summary of participation in the Food Stamp and Commodity Distribution Programs. It should be noted that the Counties in the United States with no Food Stamp or Commodity Distribution program as of February, 1969 are not included in either the USDA data or the tables below.

Nationally, the average county reached only 10% of its poor people with its Food Stamp Program, and 18% of its poor people with its Commodity Distribution Program. Nationally, only .6% of the counties with Food Stamp Programs reach over 50% of their poor people and only 5% with Commodity Distribution Programs reach over 50% of their poor people. Again nationally the average participation rate for all poor persons living in Food Stamp counties is 16%. In Commodity counties this figure is 22%.

TABLE I.—THE PERCENTAGE OF POOR PEOPLE SERVED BY COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND COUNTY

State	Number of programs ¹	Percent participation in average program ²	Participation Range: Lowest to highest program ³	Number of units reaching given percentages of the poor ⁴		
				0 to 20	21 to 50	51+
U.S. total	1,198	18	1-92	670	468	60
Alabama	46	28	16-92	6	35	5
Alaska	(⁵)					
Arizona	14	24	5-63	6	6	2
Arkansas	15	13	4-42	13	2	0
California	26	23	2-48	13	13	0
Colorado	(⁶)					
Connecticut	4	11	3-28	3	1	0
Delaware	3	35	28-51	0	2	1
District of Columbia	(⁶)					
Florida	51	27	8-74	18	31	2
Georgia	72	30	11-78	23	44	5
Hawaii	(⁶)					
Idaho	12	21	10-71	6	5	1
Illinois	12	8	3-22	11	1	0
Indiana	68	7	1-21	67	1	0
Iowa	15	10	5-34	13	2	0
Kansas	14	7	1-39	12	2	0
Kentucky	66	14	4-40	55	11	0
Louisiana	16	46	28-61	0	10	6
Maine	15	14	2-35	11	4	0
Maryland	1	(⁷)	(⁷)	1	0	0
Massachusetts	9	21	7-34	4	5	0
Michigan	46	22	5-52	19	26	1
Minnesota	20	11	4-57	17	3	0
Mississippi	37	43	18-89	2	21	14
Missouri	63	18	1-70	34	25	3
Montana	3	30	17-65	1	1	1
Nebraska	2	31	13-48	1	1	0
Nevada	12	21	9-51	6	5	1
New Hampshire	10	13	5-23	9	1	0
New Jersey	1	(⁷)	(⁷)	0	1	0
New Mexico	10	38	17-56	1	8	1
New York	45	27	11-50	11	34	0
North Carolina	61	16	5-46	42	19	0
North Dakota	8	16	4-24	6	2	0
Ohio	18	11	4-43	15	3	0
Oklahoma	72	28	9-71	22	46	4
Oregon	35	34	4-57	6	26	3
Pennsylvania	16	10	4-23	15	1	0
Rhode Island	2	11	10-12	2	0	0
South Carolina	(⁶)					
South Dakota	33	9	3-23	31	2	0
Tennessee	15	13	5-51	12	2	1
Texas	138	18	2-67	97	34	6
Utah	(⁶)					
Vermont	(⁶)					
Virginia	40	18	4-33	33	7	0
Washington	(⁶)					
West Virginia	(⁶)					
Wisconsin	33	13	5-85	26	6	1
Wyoming	(⁶)					

¹ The number of counties includes all counties and cities for which the participation percentage was computed by USDA.

² Participation rate in the median county in each State.

³ The range gives the percentage of poor people served by the counties reaching the lowest and highest percentages in the State.

⁴ Some city programs are not included in USDA's data or in this summary due to lack of information on number of poor persons living in such cities.

⁵ No program.

⁶ No commodity program.

⁷ The median and range are not given where only data were available on a single county in the State.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGE OF POOR PEOPLE SERVED BY FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND COUNTY

State	Number of programs ¹	Participation in average program ²	Participation range: Lowest to highest program ³	Number of units reaching given percentages of the poor ⁴		
				0 to 20	21 to 50	51+
U.S. total	1,263	10	1-70	929	226	8
Alabama	19	16	5-42	14	5	0
Alaska	1	(⁵)	(⁵)	0	1	0
Arizona	(⁶)					
Arkansas	51	8	3-38	42	9	0
California	12	28	6-60	5	5	2
Colorado	52	11	3-48	45	7	0
Connecticut	3	26	23-38	0	3	0

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGE OF POOR PEOPLE SERVED BY FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND COUNTY—Continued

State	Number of programs ¹	Participation in average program ²	Participation range: Lowest to highest program ³	Number of units reaching given percentages of the poor ⁴		
				0 to 20	21 to 50	51+
Delaware	(⁵)					
District of Columbia	1	(⁵)	(⁵)	0	1	0
Florida	(⁵)					
Georgia	78	12	3-56	69	8	1
Hawaii	3	14	14-17	3	0	0
Idaho	(⁵)					
Illinois	83	3	1-27	82	1	0
Indiana	21	10	3-26	20	1	0
Iowa	83	4	1-28	82	1	0
Kansas	8	5	2-8	8	0	0
Kentucky	52	21	3-59	26	24	2
Louisiana	38	18	6-41	24	14	0
Maine	1	(⁵)	(⁵)	1	0	0
Maryland	19	7	1-31	18	1	0
Massachusetts	(⁵)					
Michigan	36	13	4-47	32	4	0
Minnesota	48	10	3-36	38	10	0
Mississippi	44	25	9-50	16	28	0
Missouri	1	(⁵)	(⁵)	1		
Montana	7	18	8-38	4	3	0
Nebraska	48	3	1-23	47	1	0
Nevada	(⁵)					
New Hampshire	(⁵)					
New Jersey	13	18	6-27	9	4	0
New Mexico	21	20	4-60	11	9	1
New York	6	13	5-24	5	1	0
North Carolina	33	9	3-32	27	6	0
North Dakota	36	8	3-25	34	2	0
Ohio	56	9	2-36	49	7	0
Oklahoma	(⁵)					
Oregon	1	(⁵)	(⁵)	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	49	12	2-27	43	6	0
Rhode Island	1	(⁵)	(⁵)	0	1	0
South Carolina	46	15	3-40	36	10	0
South Dakota	16	6	2-32	14	2	0
Tennessee	79	11	3-41	66	13	0
Texas	10	13	6-36	9	1	0
Utah	28	6	1-26	27	1	0
Vermont	1	(⁵)	(⁵)	0	1	0
Virginia	26	5	1-23	25	1	0
Washington	39	23	3-68	15	23	1
West Virginia	55	16	6-52	36	18	1
Wisconsin	33	7	3-25	31	2	0
Wyoming	23	9	3-34	22	1	0

¹ The number of counties includes all counties and cities for which the participation percentage was computed by USDA.² Participation rate in the median county in each State.³ The range gives the percentage of poor people served by the counties reaching the lowest and highest percentages in the State.⁴ Some city programs are not included in USDA's data or in this summary due to lack of information on number of poor persons living in such cities.⁵ The median and range are not given where only data were available on a single county in the State.⁶ No program.

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CD) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
ALABAMA		
Autauga	46	
Baldwin	43	
Barbour		10
Bibb	27	
Blount	18	
Bullock		41
Butler	35	
Calhoun	18	
Chambers	33	
Cherokee	25	
Chilton	28	
Choctaw		15
Clarke		5
Clay	30	
Cleburne	30	
Coffee	25	
Colbert	22	
Conecuh	48	
Coosa	27	
Covington	27	
Crenshaw	36	
Cullman	28	
Dale	28	
Dallas		24
De Kalb	16	
Elmore	33	
Escambia	41	
Etowah	24	
Fayette	27	
Franklin	16	
Geneva	22	

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CD) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 Census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
ALABAMA—Continued		
Greene		42
Hale		24
Henry	47	
Houston		9
Jackson	23	
Jefferson		8
Lamar		9
Lauderdale	23	
Lawrence	35	
Lee	36	
Limestone	26	
Lowndes	92	
Macon	74	
Madison	25	
Marango	63	
Marion	16	
Marshall	27	
Mobile		19
Monroe	55	
Montgomery		10
Perry		28
Pickens		16
Pike		10
Randolph	28	
Russell		14
St. Clair	18	
Shelby	24	
Sumter		19
Talladega	38	
Tallapoosa	27	
Walker		19

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CD) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
ALABAMA—Continued		
Washington		16
Wilcox	68	
Winston	23	
ALASKA		
Total		30
ARIZONA		
Apache		5
Cochise	18	
Coconino	9	
Gila	26	
Graham	63	
Greenlee	18	
Maricopa	30	
Mohave	18	
Navajo	40	
Pima	31	
Pinal	58	
Santa Cruz	32	
Yavapai	10	
Yuma	21	
ARKANSAS		
Arkansas		6
Ashley		18
Baxter	9	
Benton	8	
Boone		3
Bradley		6
Calhoun		5
Carroll	4	
Chicot		28
Clark	11	
Clay	21	
Cleburne	11	
Cleveland	13	
Columbia		4
Conway		9
Craighead		9
Crawford		7
Crittenden		36
Cross		18
Dallas		6
Desha		15
Drew		14
Faulkner		4
Franklin	13	
Fulton	22	
Garland		5
Grant		8
Greene		8
Hempstead		4
Hot Spring	10	
Howard	8	
Independence		8
Izard		9
Jackson		16
Jefferson		14
Johnson		8
Lafayette		14
Lawrence		10
Lee		34
Lincoln		24
Little River		6
Logan		7
Lonoke		8
Madison	14	
Marion		6
Miller		3
Mississippi		23
Monroe		36
Montgomery	17	
Nevada	16	
Newton	42	
Ouachita		5
Perry		14
Phillips		37
Pike	12	
Poinsett		23
Polk		6
Pope		6
Prairie		9
Pulaski		8
Randolph		7
St. Francis		38
Saline		6
Scott	8	
Searcy	27	
Sebastian		4
Sevier		4
Sharp		9
Stone		14
Union		6
Van Buren	23	
Washington		4

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CO) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
AKANSAS—Continued		
White	17	
Woodruff	34	
Yell		6
CALIFORNIA		
Alameda		30
Amador	6	
Colusa	19	
Contra Costa		61
El Oorado	41	
Fresno	35	
Humboldt		25
Inyo	12	
Kern	43	
Kings	11	
Lake	25	
Lassen		30
Los Angeles		20
Madera	48	
Mendocino	3	
Merced	2	
Modoc		6
Monterey		40
Napa	25	
Plumas	20	
Sacramento	42	
San Francisco		17
San Joaquin	38	
San Luis Obispo	20	
San Mateo		13
Santa Barbara	35	
Santa Clara		32
Santa Cruz	20	
Shasta		57
Sonoma		20
Stanislaus	30	
Sutter	5	
Tehama	14	
Tulare	10	
Tuolumne	36	
Ventura	28	
Yolo	32	
Yuba	3	

COLORADO		
Adams		33
Alamosa		14
Arapahoe		15
Archuleta		14
Baca		4
Bent		18
Boulder		8
Chaffee		6
Cheyenne		6
Clear Creek		8
Conejos		40
Costilla		48
Crowley		13
Custer		4
Delta		7
Denver		28
Dolores		14
Eagle		11
Elbert		3
El Paso		12
Fremont		8
Garfield		5
Gilpin		(1)
Grand		4
Gunnison		12
Huerfano		17
Jefferson		8
Kiowa		6
Kit Carson		10
Lake		20
LaPlata		14
Larimer		29
Las Animas		16
Lincoln		7
Logan		8
Mesa		11
Mineral		(1)
Moffat		14
Montezuma		12
Montrose		10
Morgan		15
Otero		21
Phillips		4
Prowers		14
Pueblo		31
Rio Blanco		8
Rio Grande		19
Routt		8
Saguache		10
Sedgwick		3
Teller		9

Footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CO) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 Census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
COLORADO—Continued		
Washington		4
Weld		9
Yuma		3
CONNECTICUT		
Hartford: Hartford (Dist.)		26
Litchfield	3	
New Haven:		
New Haven (Dist.)		23
Waterbury (Dist.)		38
New London	16	
Tolland	5	
Windham	28	
DELAWARE		
Kent	35	
New Castle	51	
Sussex	28	
District of Columbia: Washington		23
FLORIDA		
Alachua	23	
Baker	37	
Bay	12	
Bradford	33	
Broward	10	
Collier	0	
Calhoun	41	
Columbia	35	
Dade	11	
De Soto	20	
Dixie	30	
Duval	18	
Escambia	26	
Franklin	24	
Gadsden	74	
Gilchrist	25	
Glades	29	
Gulf	37	
Hamilton	37	
Hardee	15	
Hernando	24	
Highlands	13	
Hillsborough	13	
Holmes	28	
Jackson	28	
Jefferson	51	
Lafayette	26	
Lake	10	
Lee	9	
Leon	22	
Levy	26	
Liberty	38	
Madison	39	
Monroe	8	
Okaloosa	18	
Okeechobee	18	
Palm Beach	16	
Pasco	14	
Pinellas	8	
Polk	48	
St. Lucie	23	
Santa Rosa	31	
Sumter	33	
Suwannee	29	
Taylor	28	
Union	27	
Volusia	9	
Wakulla	41	
Walton	30	
Washington	35	
GEORGIA		
Appling	24	
Atkinson	47	
Bacon	25	
Baker	50	
Baldwin		14
Banks	18	
Barrow	17	
Bartow	14	
Ben Hill		12
Berrien		4
Bibb		13
Bleckley		13
Brantley	32	
Brooks	43	
Bryan	38	
Bulloch	25	
Burke		22
Butts	35	
Calhoun		8
Camden	47	
Candler	33	
Carroll		6

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CO) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
GEORGIA—Continued		
Catoosa		11
Charlton		35
Chatham		10
Chattahoochee	68	
Chattooga	22	
Cherokee	11	
Clarke	12	
Clayton	13	
Clinch		14
Cobb	12	
Coffee	24	
Colquitt		12
Columbia	25	
Cook	20	
Coweta		7
Crawford	41	
Crisp		9
Dade	14	
Oawson		6
Decatur		13
De Kalb	19	
Dodge		18
Dooly	41	
Dougherty		14
Oouglas	13	
Early	49	
Echols		37
Effingham	48	
Elbert		9
Emanuel	29	
Evans	32	
Fannin	15	
Fayette		6
Floyd	20	
Forsyth		3
Franklin	12	
Fulton	23	
Gilmer		5
Glascok	32	
Glynn	16	
Gordon		5
Grady		12
Greene		6
Gwinnett	15	
Habersham		5
Hall		6
Hancock		27
Haralson	19	
Harris	35	
Hart		8
Heard		13
Henry	19	
Houston		14
Irwin	35	
Jackson	16	
Jasper		14
Jeff Davis	21	
Jefferson	37	
Jenkins		12
Johnson		18
Jones		11
Lamar		6
Lanier		12
Laurens		12
Lee		34
Liberty	36	
Lincoln		10
Long	48	
Lowndes		11
Lumpkin		11
McOuffie		4
McIntosh	34	
Macon	61	
Madison		4
Marion	38	
Meriwether		14
Miller	29	
Mitchell		22
Monroe	24	
Montgomery	34	
Morgan		12
Murray	11	
Muscogee	18	
Newton	22	
Oconee		8
Oglethorpe		6
Paulding	26	
Peach		7
Pickens		5
Pierce		11
Pike		17
Polk		5
Pulaski		17
Putnam		14
Quitman	78	
Rabun		21
Randolph	36	

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CO) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 Census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
GEORGIA—Continued		
Richmond		6
Rockdale	26	
Schley	35	
Screven	41	
Seminole		15
Spalding		9
Stephens		6
Stewart	39	
Sumter	37	
Talbot	33	
Taliaferro		56
Tattnall	30	
Taylor	38	
Telfair	27	
Terrell	58	
Thomas		16
Tift		12
Toombs		7
Towns		12
Treutlen		12
Turner	28	
Twiggs		21
Union	21	
Upson		7
Walker	23	
Walton		7
Ware	32	
Warren		18
Washington		15
Wayne	33	
Webster	40	
Wheeler		10
White		4
Whitfield	16	
Wilcox	38	
Wilkes		7
Wilkinson	47	
Worth	34	

HAWAII

Hawaii		14
Honolulu		17
Kauai		(1)
Maui		14

IDAHO

Benewah	16	
Bonner	21	
Boundary	17	
Clearwater	71	
Fremont	12	
Idaho	19	
Kootenai	26	
Latah	10	
Lewis	24	
Nez Perce	47	
Shoshone	32	
Teton	14	

ILLINOIS

Adams		6
Alexander	12	
Bond	3	
Brown	2	
Bureau	1	
Calhoun		6
Carroll	3	
Cass		3
Champaign	4	
Christian	2	
Clark	1	
Clay	5	
Clinton	2	
Colee		3
Cook		18
Crawford	3	
Cumberland	3	
De Witt	1	
Oooglas	5	
Edgar	4	
Edwards	1	
Effingham	5	
Fayette	5	
Ford	2	
Franklin	11	
Fulton	3	
Gallatin	6	
Greene	4	
Grundy	1	
Hamilton	2	
Hancock	2	
Hardin		10
Henderson	14	
Henry	5	

Footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CD) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
ILLINOIS—Continued		
Iroquois		1
Jackson		9
Jasper		2
Jefferson		9
Jersey		2
Jo Daviess	3	
Johnson		6
Kane		2
Kankakee		7
Knox		4
La Salle		2
Lawrence		12
Lee	9	
Livingston		2
Logan		1
McDonough		1
McHenry	4	
McLean		1
Macon		9
Macoupin		3
Madison		13
Marion		8
Marshall		3
Mason		4
Massac		8
Menard		2
Mercer	10	
Monroe		4
Montgomery		2
Morgan		3
Moultrie		3
Ogle	5	
Peoria		12
Perry		3
Piatt		1
Pike		5
Pope		9
Pulaski		20
Putnam		1
Randolph		4
Richland		2
Rock Island	17	
St. Clair		27
Saline		9
Sangamon		5
Schuyler		3
Scott		3
Shelby		1
Tazewell		4
Union		6
Vermilion		3
Wabash		3
Warren	7	
Washington		1
Wayne		17
White		3
Whiteside	10	
Will		1
Williamson		5
Winnebago	22	

INDIANA

Adams	4	
Allen	18	
Bartholomew		12
Benton	1	
Blackford	9	
Boone	2	
Brown	17	
Carroll	6	
Cass	6	
Clark	13	
Clay	10	
Clinton	2	
Crawford	12	
Oaviess		4
Oearborn		10
Decatur	7	
Oe Kalb	4	
Delaware	11	
Bubois	3	
Elkhart	5	
Fayette	9	
Floyd		11
Fountain	7	
Franklin	10	
Fulton	2	
Gibson		6
Grant	10	
Greene	12	
Hamilton	3	
Hancock	5	
Harrison		5
Hendricks	3	
Henry	6	
Howard		6

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CO) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 Census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
INDIANA—Continued		
Huntington		1
Jackson		13
Jasper		3
Jay		4
Jefferson		8
Jennings		12
Johnson		9
Knox		6
Kosciusko		3
Lagrange		2
Lake		26
La Porte		11
Lawrence		11
Madison		7
Marion		9
Marshall		4
Martin		17
Miami		6
Monroe		12
Montgomery		3
Morgan		10
Noble		6
Ohio		8
Orange		13
Owen		10
Parks		13
Perry		18
Pike		10
Porter		5
Posey		9
Pulaski		3
Putnam		3
Randolph		7
Ripley		6
Rush		3
St. Joseph		10
Scott		19
Shelby		4
Spencer		11
Starke		15
Sullivan		13
Switzerland		6
Tippecanoe		7
Tipton		5
Union		4
Vanderburgh		11
Vermillion		14
Vigo		21
Wabash		1
Warren		2
Warrick		9
Washington		8
Wayne		13
Wells		1
Whitley		2

IOWA

Adair		2
Adams		1
Allamakee	8	
Appanoose		9
Audubon		3
Benton		2
Black Hawk	34	
Boone	16	
Buchanan	9	
Buena Vista		2
Butler		2
Bremer		3
Calhoun		3
Carroll		6
Cass		5
Cedar		6
Cerro Gordo		7
Cherokee		3
Chickasaw	10	
Clarke		2
Clay		5
Clayton		5
Clinton		7
Crawford	7	
Dallas		5
Oavis		6
Decatur		6
Delaware		5
Des Moines		4
Dickinson		3
Dubuque		15
Emmet		3
Floyd		4
Franklin		2
Fremont		4
Greene		3
Grundy		2
Guthrie		2

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CD) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
IOWA—Continued		
Hamilton		5
Hancock		2
Hardin		3
Harrison		4
Henry		2
Howard		3
Humboldt		6
Ida		2
Iowa	5	
Jackson		6
Jasper		5
Jefferson		5
Johnson		5
Jones		4
Keokuk	9	
Kossuth		6
Lee		6
Linn		9
Louisa	17	
Lucas		11
Lyon		2
Madison		3
Mahaska	15	
Marion		8
Marshall		4
Mitchell		2
Monona		5
Mills		5
Monroe	16	
Montgomery		2
Muscatine	18	
O'Brien		2
Osceola		2
Page		4
Palo Alto		10
Plymouth		2
Pocahontas		4
Polk		28
Pottawattamie		10
Poweshiek		2
Pinggold		4
Sac		3
Scott		20
Shelby		1
Sioux		3
Story		7
Tama		3
Taylor		3
Union		5
Van Buren		3
Vapello		14
Warren		5
Washington		2
Wayne		4
Webster	25	
Winneshiek		3
Woodbury	9	18
Worth		3
Wright		4
KANSAS		
Atchison		7
Bourbon		2
Cherokee		8
Clark	5	
Crawford		5
Elk	4	
Ford	7	
Grant	18	
Greenwood		5
Hamilton	11	
Harper	4	
Hodgeman	3	
Kearny	9	
Kingman	1	
Labette		4
Leavenworth		4
Meade	3	
Sedgwick	25	
Shawnee	16	
Sherman	15	
Wilson		3
Wyandotte	39	
KENTUCKY		
Adair		8
Allen		4
Anderson	4	
Ballard	8	
Barren	13	
Bath		19
Bell		34
Boone	6	
Boyd	27	

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CD) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 Census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
KENTUCKY—Continued		
Boyle		13
Bracken		13
Breathitt		48
Breckinridge	18	
Bullitt	12	
Butler		10
Caldwell		17
Calloway	8	
Campbell		12
Carlisle	16	
Carroll	12	
Carter		17
Casey		13
Christian	14	
Clark		9
Clay		43
Clinton		23
Crittenden	12	
Cumberland		18
Daviess	20	
Edmonson	25	
Elliott		30
Estill		26
Fayette	9	
Fleming	16	
Floyd		24
Franklin	19	
Fulton	40	
Gallatin	18	
Garrard	11	
Grant		6
Graves	9	
Grayson	13	
Greene	13	
Greenup	20	
Hancock	17	
Hardin	11	
Harlan		36
Hart	15	
Henderson	11	
Henry	10	
Hickman		10
Hopkins	7	
Jackson		28
Jefferson		6
Jessamine	13	
Johnson		28
Kenton	13	
Knott	50	
Knox		36
Larue	11	
Laurel		22
Lawrence	27	
Lee		37
Leslie		59
Letcher		30
Lewis	26	
Lincoln		14
Livingston	17	
Logan		7
Lyon	19	
McCracken	20	
McCreary		40
McLean	21	
Madison	12	
Magoffin		47
Marion	24	
Marshall	6	
Martin		53
Mason	12	
Meade	6	
Menifee		19
Mercer	15	
Metcalfe	10	
Monroe	17	
Montgomery		14
Morgan		28
Muhlenberg		7
Nelson	22	
Nicholas	22	
Ohio	21	
Oldham	15	
Owen	15	
Owsley		42
Pendleton	14	
Perry		38
Pike		14
Powell		31
Pulaski		12
Robertson	12	
Rockcastle		29
Rowan		16
Russell		13
Scott	11	

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CD) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
KENTUCKY—Continued		
Shelby		3
Simpson		5
Spencer	10	
Taylor	10	
Tood		5
Trigg	21	
Trimble	10	
Union	13	
Warren	9	
Washington	16	
Wayne		20
Webster	18	
Whitley		23
Wolfe		33
Woodford	18	
LOUISIANA		
Acadia		18
Allen		16
Ascension	46	
Assumption		25
Avoyelles		31
Beauregard		8
Bienville	44	
Caddo		6
Calcasieu		19
Caldwell		15
Cameron		6
Catahoula	48	
Claiborne	45	
Concordia		20
De Soto		8
East Baton Rouge		9
East Carroll		26
East Feliciana	61	
Evangeline		41
Franklin		29
Grant	45	
Iberia		8
Iberville		25
Jefferson Davis		11
Lafayette		18
La Salle	28	
Livingston	71	
Madison		22
Morehouse		22
Natchitoches		18
Orleans		6
Pointe Coupee		26
Rapides		12
Red River		26
Richland		25
Sabine	45	
St. Bernard	53	
St. Charles	36	
St. Helena		14
St. James		13
St. John the Baptist		18
St. Landry		29
St. Martin		25
St. Mary	37	
Tangipahoa	53	
Tensas		18
Union		13
Vermilion		7
Vernon		13
Washington	45	
West Baton Rouge	61	
West Carroll		21
West Feliciana	68	
Winn		10
MAINE		
Androscoggin		19
Aroostook	35	
Cumberland	18	
Franklin	4	
Hancock	14	
Kennebec	18	
Knox	27	
Lincoln	7	
Oxford	10	
Penobscot	14	
Piscataquis	21	
Sagadahoc	24	
Somerset	2	
Waldo	7	
Washington	10	
York	11	
MARYLAND		
Allegany		8
Anne Arundel		12

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEOY FAMILY
(CO) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
MARYLAND—Continued		
Baltimore		5
Caroline		8
Carroll		4
Charles		31
Oorchester		3
Frederick		3
Garrett		9
Harford	10	
Kent		4
Montgomery		9
Prince Georges		15
Queen Annes		4
St. Mary's		10
Somerset		3
Talbot		3
Wicomico		7
Worcester		1
Independent city		
Baltimore City		19
MASSACHUSETTS		
Bristol: New Bedford (city)	21	
Essex: Lynnfield (city)	(1)	
Franklin:		
Bernardston (city)	(1)	
Buckland (city)	(1)	
Oerfield (city)	(1)	
Springfield (city)	20	
W. Springfield (city)	(1)	
Hampshire:		
Amherst (city)	(1)	
Easthampton (city)	(1)	
Goshen (city)	(1)	
Northampton (city)	30	
Williamsburg (city)	(1)	
Middlesex:		
Cambridge (city)	15	
Lowell (city)	28	
Malden (city)	14	
Norfolk: Quincy (city)	7	
Plymouth:		
Brocton (city)	34	
Whitman (city)	(1)	
Suffolk: Boston (city)	28	
Worcester:		
Gardner (city)	(1)	
Winchendon (city)	(1)	
MICHIGAN		
Alcona	24	
Alger		19
Allegan		12
Alpena	25	
Antrim	24	
Arenac	21	
Baraga	39	
Barry		10
Bay	29	
Benzie	29	
Berrien		14
Branch	15	
Calhoun	37	
Cass	17	
Charlevoix	16	
Cheboygan	26	
Chippewa	30	
Clare		15
Clinton		7
Crawford		19
Delta	27	
Dickinson	29	
Eaton		6
Emmet	15	
Genesee		19
Gladwin	20	
Gogebic		13
Grand Traverse		16
Gratiot		10
Hillsdale		6
Houghton		24
Huron		4
Ingham		16
Ionia	12	
Iosco	21	
Iron		13
Isabella		11
Jackson		15
Kalamazoo		9
Kalkasha	52	
Kent	29	

Footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEOY FAMILY
(CO) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 Census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
MICHIGAN—Continued		
Keweenaw		47
Lake	35	
Lapeer		9
Leelanau		10
Lenawee	16	
Livingston	16	
Luce	31	
Mackinac		13
Macomb		11
Manistee	25	
Marquette	16	
Mason	20	
Mecosta	11	
Menominee	16	
Missaukee	32	
Monroe		7
Montcalm	15	
Montmorency	22	
Muskegon		25
Newaygo	23	
Oakland		9
Oceana	22	
Ogemaw		17
Ontonagon		10
Osceola	20	
Oscoda	43	
Otsego	11	
Ottawa	16	
Presque Isle	19	
Roscommon	29	
Saginaw		28
St. Clair		14
St. Joseph		6
Sanilac	5	
Schoolcraft	32	
Shiawassee	21	
Tuscola	15	
Van Buren		7
Washtenaw		4
Wayne		13
Wexford	26	
MINNESOTA		
Aitkin		8
Anoka		25
Becker		13
Beltrami		17
Benton		8
Big Stone		9
Blue Earth		8
Carlton		24
Carver		5
Cass		12
Chippewa		3
Chisago		8
Clearwater	25	
Cook		34
Cottonwood	5	
Crow Wing		13
Oakota		12
Oouglas	12	
Faribault	10	
Grant	11	
Hennepin		15
Hubbard		15
Isanti	8	
Itasca		18
Jackson	4	
Kanabec	7	
Kandiyohi		8
Kittson		6
Koochiching		22
Lac qui Parle		3
Lake		8
Lake of the Woods		13
Le Sueur		5
Lincoln		8
Lyon	12	
Mahnomen	24	
Marshall		7
Meeker	7	
Mille Lacs		10
Morrison	57	
Mower	56	
Murray		31
Nicollet	40	
Nobles		16
Otter Tail		16
Pennington		28
Pine		36
Pipestone		17
Polk		27
Pope	20	
Ramsey		26
Red Lake		9

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEOY FAMILY
(CO) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
MINNESOTA—Continued		
Redwood		4
Renville		5
Rock	4	
Roseau		5
St. Louis		21
Scott	10	
Sherburne	11	
Sibley		5
Stearns		9
Stevens	7	
Swift		7
Todd	13	
Traverse	10	
Wadena		7
Waseca	9	
Washington		12
Wright		6
Yellow Medicine		4
MISSISSIPPI		
Adams	35	
Alcorn		19
Amite	51	
Attala		26
Benton	64	
Bolivar		48
Calhoun	32	
Carroll	54	
Chickasaw		21
Choctaw	43	
Claiborne		31
Clarke	52	
Clay		40
Coahoma		49
Copiah	41	
Covington		25
DeSoto		50
Forrest		18
Franklin	34	
George	51	
Greene	53	
Grenada		22
Hancock	20	
Harrison		12
Hinds		24
Holmes		48
Humphreys		40
Issaquena	61	
Itawamba		9
Jackson		14
Jasper		31
Jefferson	73	
Jefferson Davis		31
Jones		27
Kemper	44	
Lafayette	31	
Lamar		19
Lauderdale	32	
Lawrence	48	
Leake	60	
Lee		17
Leflore		43
Lincoln		18
Lowndes		19
Madison		30
Marion		15
Marshall	73	
Monroe		20
Montgomery		25
Neshoba	23	
Newton	26	
Noxubee	75	
Oktibbeha		21
Panola		31
Pearl River	22	
Perry	31	
Pike		19
Pontotoc	23	
Prentiss		14
Quitman		36
Rankin	54	
Scott		24
Sharkey	89	
Simpson		14
Smith	31	
Stone	30	
Sunflower		35
Tallahatchie		44
Tate	50	
Tippah	29	
Tishomingo	18	
Tunica		53
Union		16
Walthall	57	
Warren		15

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CD) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
MISSISSIPPI—Continued		
Washington		29
Wayne	43	
Webster	25	
Wilkinson	66	
Winston	40	
Yalobusha		24
Yazoo		40
MISSOURI		
Benton	14	
Bollinger	27	
Buchanan	19	
Butler	35	
Caldwell	1	
Cape Girardeau	18	
Carter	49	
Christian	17	
Clay	10	
Dade	13	
Dallas	24	
Daviess	11	
De Kalb	1	
Dent	25	
Douglas	21	
Dunklin	34	
Gentry	1	
Greene	23	
Harrison	10	
Hickory	18	
Howell	21	
Iron	43	
Jackson	17	
Jefferson	17	
Lewis	13	
Linn	1	
Livingston	16	
McDonald	14	
Madison	26	
Maries	12	
Marion	16	
Mercer	10	
Mississippi	54	
New Madrid	44	
Nodaway	1	
Oregon	27	
Osage	13	
Ozark	23	
Pemiscot	52	
Perry	1	
Pike	15	
Polk	27	
Putnam	14	
Ralls	11	
Reynolds	70	
Ripley	38	
St. Charles	45	
St. Clair	12	
St. Francois	31	
St. Louis	20	
Schuyler	1	
Scott	42	
Shannon	36	
Shelby	19	
Stoddard	37	
Stone	21	
Sullivan	11	
Texas	23	

MISSOURI		
Washington	44	
Wayne	43	
Webster	17	
Worth	9	
Wright	22	

Independent city		15
St. Louis		

MONTANA		
Cascade		27
Deer Lodge		18
Flathead	30	
Glacier	8	
Lewis and Clark	8	
Lincoln	38	
Roosevelt	65	
Silver Bow	22	
Valley	12	
Wibaux	17	

NEBRASKA		
Antelope		3
Boone		4
Boyd		6

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CD) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 Census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
NEBRASKA—Continued		
Box Butte		4
Buffalo		4
Butler		2
Cedar		4
Clay		3
Cuming		3
Custer		3
Dakota		8
Dawson		4
Deuel		3
Dixon		5
Dodge		5
Douglas		23
Franklin		2
Gage		3
Garfield		4
Gosper		3
Greeley		9
Hall		5
Harlan		6
Holt		2
Howard		3
Johnson		1
Kearney		3
Keith		5
Knox	13	
Lancaster		6
Madison		1
Merrick		3
Morrill		4
Nance		1
Nemaha		3
Phelps		4
Pierce		1
Pawnee		3
Rock		6
Sarpy		9
Saunders		3
Scotts Bluff		10
Sheridan		7
Sherman		2
Stanton		3
Thayer		2
Thurston	48	
Valley		3
Washington		2
Wheeler		3
York		2

NEVADA		
Churchill	21	
Clark	13	
Elko	20	
Eureka	16	
Humboldt	51	
*Lincoln	15	
Lyon	29	
Mineral	34	
Ormsby	9	
Pershing	27	
Washoe	18	
White Pine	28	

NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Belknap	18	
Carroll	14	
Cheshire	19	
Coos	23	
Grafton	7	
Hillsborough	11	
Merrimack	15	
Rockingham	5	
Strafford	8	
Sullivan	12	

NEW JERSEY		
Atlantic		20
Bergen		6
Burlington		
Mount Holly (city)	(1)	
Mount Laurel (city)	(1)	
North Hanover (city)	(1)	
Camden		18
Cape May		15
Cumberland		21
Essex: Newark (city)	22	
Gloucester		
Glassboro (city)	(1)	
Washington (township)	(1)	
Monroe (city)	(1)	
Hudson		27

Footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CD) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit *	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
NEW JERSEY—Continued		
Mercer		15
Middlesex		19
Monmouth:		
Asbury Park	(1)	
Keyport (city)	(1)	
Ocean		24
Passaic		6
Salem		23
Somerset: Millstone (city)	(1)	
Sussex: Franklin (city)	(1)	
Union		12
Warren		10

NEW MEXICO		
Bernalillo		49
Catron	17	
Chaves		18
Colfax		19
Curry		19
De Baca		11
Dona Ana	34	
Eddy		25
Grant	25	
Guadalupe		41
Harding		12
Hidalgo	34	
Lea		13
Lincoln		10
Luna	41	
McKinley	47	
Mora		44
Otero		18
Quay		21
Rio Arriba		60
Roosevelt		20
Sandoval		49
San Juan	50	
San Miguel		50
Santa Fe		47
Sierra	23	
Socorro	56	
Taos		4
Torrance		32
Union		8
Valencia	47	

NEW YORK		
Albany	13	
Allegany	22	
Broome	22	
Binghamton (city)	46	
Union (city)	(1)	
Cattaraugus		12
Cayuga	28	
Auburn (city)	29	
Chautauqua	(1)	
Jamestown (city)		(1)
Chemung	32	
Clinton		14
Columbia	19	
Cortland	27	
Delaware	25	
Erie		20
Essex	30	
Franklin	44	
Fulton	38	
Genesee	28	
Greene	13	
Hamilton	31	
Herkimer	18	
Jefferson	28	
Lewis	50	
Livingston	19	
Madison	30	
Monroe	25	
Montgomery	22	
Nassau	20	
New York (city)	27	
Niagara		24
Oneida	27	
Onondaga	39	
Orleans	30	
Oswego	40	
Oswego (city)	(1)	
Rensselaer	32	
St. Lawrence	39	
Saratoga	14	
Schenectady	11	
Schoharie	29	
Schuyler	30	
Seneca	24	
Steuben	33	
Suffolk	29	

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CD) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 Census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]		
State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
NEW YORK—Continued		
Tioga	34	
Tompkins	20	
Ulster	12	
Warren	27	
Washington	33	
Wayne		8
Westchester	18	5
Wyoming		
Yates	25	
NORTH CAROLINA		
Alexander	12	
Alleghany	15	
Anson		12
Ashe	12	
Avery	23	
Beaufort	11	
Bertie		32
Bladen		29
Brunswick		12
Buncombe	12	
Burke	5	
Cabarrus		4
Caldwell	6	
Camden	30	
Carteret	11	
Caswell	16	
Catawba		4
Chatham		6
Cherokee	13	
Chowan		11
Clay	17	
Cleveland		5
Columbus	23	
Craven	18	
Cumberland	17	
Currituck	24	
Dare		8
Davidson	6	
Davie		5
Duplin	14	
Durham		14
Edgecombe	31	
Forsyth		7
Franklin		17
Gaston	11	
Gates	19	
Graham	17	
Granville		9
Greene		26
Guilford	14	
Halifax		24
Harnett		4
Haywood	20	
Henderson	8	
Hertford	38	
Hoke	34	
Hyde	46	
Jackson	15	
Johnston	12	
Jones	40	
Lee		15
Lenoir	17	
McOowell		7
Macon	10	
Madison	23	
Martin		25
Mecklenburg	20	
Mitchell	30	
Montgomery	13	
Moore		7
Nash		18
New Hanover		8
Northampton		19
Onslow	11	
Orange		6
Pamlico	15	
Pasquotank	17	
Pender	15	
Perquimans	23	
Person		13
Pitt	37	
Richmond		4
Robeson	17	
Rockingham		3
Rowan	7	
Rutherford	7	
Sampson	15	
Scotland		18
Stokes	9	
Surry		5
Swain	22	
Transylvania	10	
Tyrrell	40	

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CO) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 Census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]		
State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
NORTH CAROLINA—Continued		
Union		6
Vance	28	
Wake	18	
Warren		29
Washington	39	
Watauga	15	
Wayne	22	
Wilkes	11	
Wilson	21	
Yadkin	6	
Yancey	18	
NORTH DAKOTA		
Barnes		13
Benson		21
Billings		5
Bottineau		5
Burke		5
Burleigh		24
Cass	14	
Cavalier		18
Oickey		12
Divide		7
Dunn		5
Emmons		25
Foster	9	
Golden Valley		(4)
Grand Forks	18	
Grant		5
Griggs		7
Hettinger		7
Kidder		4
La Moure		11
Logan		7
McHenry		10
McIntosh		7
McLean		5
Mercer		6
Morton		12
Mountain		12
Nelson		3
Oliver		7
Pembina		11
Pierce		9
Ramsey	4	
Ransom		5
Richland		7
Rolette	15	
Sargent		10
Sheridan		8
Sioux		3
Stark		13
Steele		4
Towner		9
Trail		9
Walsh	16	
Ward	21	
Williams		13
OHIO		
Adams	21	
Allen		10
Ashland		2
Ashtabula		10
Athens		12
Belmont		7
Brown		14
Butler		9
Carroll		4
Champaign	4	
Clark		9
Clermont		23
Clinton	19	
Columbiana		10
Coshocton		3
Crawford		5
Cuyahoga		36
Oarke	7	
Erie		8
Fayette	17	
Franklin		22
Fulton		2
Geauga		8
Guernsey		6
Hamilton		21
Hardin		3
Harrison		4
Highland	17	
Hocking		8
Holmes		2
Huron		6
Jackson	41	
Jefferson		21
Knox		5
Lake		7

Footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CO) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]		
State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
OHIO—Continued		
Lawrence		26
Licking	10	
Logan		5
Lorain		27
Lucas		30
Madison	20	
Mahoning		18
Marion		9
Medina		4
Meigs		12
Miami		5
Monroe		9
Montgomery		15
Morgan		9
Morrow	6	
Muskingum		14
Ottawa		10
Perry	11	
Pickaway	20	
Pike	43	
Portage		8
Preble	7	
Richland		6
Ross		13
Sandusky		6
Scioto		19
Shelby	4	
Stark		11
Summit		17
Trumbull		15
Tuscarawas		7
Union	7	
Van Wert		4
Vinton		9
Warren	9	
Washington		5
Wayne		4
Wood		8
Wyandot		7
OKLAHOMA		
Adair	71	
Alfalfa	11	
Atoka	34	
Beckham	28	
Blaine	20	
Bryan	20	
Caddo	37	
Canadian	12	
Carter	33	
Cherokee	37	
Choctaw	41	
Cimarron	19	
Cleveland	20	
Coal	43	
Comanche	16	
Cotton	20	
Craig	18	
Creek	32	
Custer	22	
Delaware	45	
Dewey	14	
Ellis	11	
Garfield	17	
Garvin	30	
Grady	30	
Grant	9	
Greer	26	
Harper	16	
Haskell	48	
Hughes	36	
Jackson	30	
Jefferson	27	
Johnston	43	
Kay	24	
Kingfisher	13	
Kiowa	26	
Latimer	52	
Le Flore	45	
Lincoln	22	
Logan	27	
Love	33	
McClain	20	
McCurtain	53	
McIntosh	45	
Marshall	38	
Mayes	30	
Murray	30	
Muskogee	42	
Noble	18	
Nowata	32	
Okfuskee	40	
Oklahoma	37	
Okmulgee	40	
Osage	21	
Ottawa	24	
Pawnee	23	

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CD) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
OKLAHOMA—Continued		
Payne	17	
Pittsburg	26	
Pontotoc	25	
Pottawatomie	26	
Pushmataha	36	
Roger Mills	12	
Rogers	23	
Seminole	40	
Sequoyah	65	
Stephens	23	
Texas	24	
Tillman	41	
Tulsa	25	
Wagoner	36	
Washington	19	
Washita	11	
Woodward	12	

OREGON

Baker	26	
Benton	19	
Clackamas	38	
Clatsop	22	
Columbia	47	
Coos	57	
Crook	40	
Curry	56	
Deachutes	31	
Douglas	48	
Gilliam	4	
Grant	37	
Harney	25	
Hood River	50	
Jackson	24	
Jefferson	49	
Josephine	48	
Klamath	27	
Lake	37	
Lane	56	
Lincoln	34	
Linn	45	
Malheur	32	
Marion	39	
Morrow	19	
Multnomah		15
Polk	36	
Sherman	16	
Umatilla	30	
Union	17	
Wallowa	24	
Wasco	31	
Washington	24	
Wheeler	10	
Yamhill	28	

PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny		23
Armstrong		13
Beaver		17
Bedford	16	
Berks		8
Blair		9
Bradford		19
Bucks	17	
Butler		11
Cambria		13
Cameron		15
Carbon	9	
Centre		10
Chester	5	
Clarion		22
Clearfield		15
Clinton		10
Columbia		5
Crawford		8
Cumberland	7	
Dauphin		9
Delaware		20
Elk		7
Erie		10
Fayette		27
Forest	10	
Franklin	13	
Fulton	23	
Greene		24
Huntingdon		14
Indiana		13
Jefferson		11
Juniata		7
Lackawanna		14
Lancaster	4	
Lawrence		25

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CD) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 Census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Lebanon	6	
Lehigh	5	
Luzerne		9
Lycoming		7
McKean		19
Mercer		9
Mifflin		10
Monroe		11
Montgomery	6	
Montour		2
Northampton		11
Northumberland		8
Perry		8
Philadelphia		18
Potter		18
Schuylkill	14	
Snyder	9	
Somerset		13
Sullivan		9
Susquehanna		9
Tioga		24
Union	16	
Venango		16
Warren	11	
Washington		16
Wayne		4
Westmoreland		12
Wyoming		6
York		14

RHODE ISLAND

Bristol:		
Bristol (city)	(1)	
Warren (city)	(1)	
Kent:		
Coventry (city)	(1)	
East Greenwich (city)	(1)	
Warwick (city)	10	
West Greenwich (city)	(1)	
West Warwick (city)	(1)	
Newport:		
Jamestown (city)	(1)	
Newport (city)	(1)	N/A
Providence:		
Burrillville (city)	(1)	
Central Falls (city)		N/A
Cranston (city)	12	
East Providence (city)		N/A
Foster (city)	(1)	
Glocester (city)	(1)	
Johnston (city)	(1)	
Lincoln (city)	(1)	
North Providence (city)	(1)	
North Smithfield (city)	(1)	
Pawtucket (city)		(1)
Providence (city)		25
Smithfield (city)	(1)	
Woonsocket (city)		(1)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Abbeville		4
Aiken		8
Allendale		24
Anderson		3
Bamberg		18
Barnwell		18
Beaufort		20
Berkeley		24
Calhoun		19
Charleston		9
Cherokee		6
Chester		6
Chesterfield		13
Clarendon		31
Colleton		16
Darlington		17
Dillon		40
Dorchester		19
Edgefield		13
Fairfield		8
Florence		26
Georgetown		36
Greenville		7
Greenwood		3
Hampton		17
Horry		16
Jasper		16
Kershaw		11
Lancaster		7
Laurens		6

Footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CO) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued		
Lee		40
Lexington		5
McCormick		31
Marion		18
Marlboro		31
Newberry		5
Oconee		7
Orangeburg		18
Pickens		5
Richland		4
Saluda		11
Spartanburg		5
Sumter		16
Union		5
Williamsburg		40
York		14

SOUTH DAKOTA

Beadle		6
Bennett		3
Bon Homme	6	
Brookings	8	
Brown		7
Brule	13	
Buffalo	10	
Campbell	18	
Charles Mix	21	
Clark		4
Codington		6
Corson		4
Davison		9
Day	14	
Deuel	11	
Dewey		17
Douglas	8	
Edmunds	10	
Faulk	6	
Grant	6	
Gregory	11	
Hamlin	5	
Hand	9	
Hanson	3	
Hutchinson		2
Hyde		9
Jackson		8
Jerauld	5	
Kingsbury	12	
Lake		6
Lincoln		3
Lyman	7	
McCook	9	
McPherson	4	
Marshall	7	
Mellette	8	
Miner	4	
Moody	16	
Pennington		22
Perkins	9	
Potter	10	
Roberts	8	
Sanborn	6	
Todd	6	
Tripp	16	
Turner		3
Union	9	
Walworth	23	
Ziebach		32

TENNESSEE

Anderson		25
Bedford		3
Benton	16	
Bledsoe		26
Blount		10
Bradley		8
Campbell		27
Cannon		12
Carroll	12	
Carter		18
Cheatham	20	
Chester		6
Claiborne		18
Clay		16
Cocke		10
Coffee		8
Crockett		14
Cumberland		14
Davidson		4
Decatur	13	
DeKalb		8
Oickson		6
Dyer		13
Fayette		39

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CD) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
TENNESSEE—Continued		
Fentress.....		20
Franklin.....		10
Gibson.....	19	
Giles.....		6
Grainger.....		14
Greene.....	5	
Grundy.....		17
Hamblen.....	12	
Hamilton.....		8
Hancock.....		23
Hardeman.....	51	
Hardin.....		15
Hawkins.....		10
Haywood.....		41
Henderson.....		12
Henry.....		4
Hickman.....		14
Houston.....		13
Humphreys.....		12
Jackson.....		13
Jefferson.....	17	
Johnson.....		11
Knox.....		9
Lake.....		31
Lauderdale.....		29
Lawrence.....		7
Lewis.....		9
Lincoln.....		7
Loudon.....		9
McMinn.....		7
McNairy.....		13
Macon.....		6
Madison.....	10	
Marion.....		26
Marshall.....	11	
Maury.....		5
Meigs.....		12
Monroe.....		9
Montgomery.....		6
Moor.....		6
Morgan.....		32
Obion.....		4
Overton.....		14
Perry.....		12
Pickett.....		14
Polk.....		8
Putnam.....		9
Rhea.....		17
Roane.....		17
Robertson.....	13	
Rutherford.....		5
Scott.....		39
Sequatchie.....		23
Sevier.....		6
Shelby.....		8
Smith.....		7
Stewart.....	21	
Sullivan.....		11
Sumner.....		9
Tipton.....		28
Trousdale.....		8
Unicoi.....		17
Union.....	24	
Van Buren.....		11
Warren.....		6
Washington.....	8	
Wayne.....		10
Weakley.....		5
White.....		11
Wilson.....		6

TEXAS

Anderson.....	6	
Angelina.....	42	
Atascosa.....	12	
Austin.....	8	
Bastrop.....	18	
Bee.....	4	
Bexar.....		12
Brewster.....		12
Brooks.....	61	
Brown.....	11	
Burleson.....	28	
Caldwell.....	16	
Callahan.....	9	
Cameron.....	14	
Camp.....	24	
Garson.....	3	
Cass.....	18	
Cherokee.....	11	
Childress.....	7	
Cochran.....	18	
Coke.....	8	
Comanche.....	10	
Cooke.....	11	
Cottle.....	24	
Crosby.....	6	

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CD) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
TEXAS—Continued		
Culberson.....		15
Dallam.....	6	
Dallas.....	12	
Dawson.....	16	
Delta.....	15	
De Witt.....	16	
Dickens.....	19	
Dimmit.....	30	
Duval.....	51	
Eastland.....	11	
El Paso.....		13
Falls.....	17	
Fannin.....	21	
Fayette.....	9	
Fisher.....	10	
Floyd.....	10	
Foard.....	12	
Franklin.....	15	
Freestone.....	19	
Frio.....	32	
Galveston.....	10	
Goliad.....	34	
Gonzales.....	20	
Grimes.....	25	
Grayson.....		
Denison (City).....	(1)	
Guadalupe.....	8	
Hale.....	13	
Hamilton.....	5	
Hardeman.....	13	
Hardin.....	19	
Harris.....	10	
Haskell.....	14	
Hays.....	19	
Hemphill.....	7	
Henderson.....	8	
Hidalgo.....	17	
Hills.....	13	
Hockley.....	10	
Houston.....	20	
Howard.....	9	
Hudspeth.....		17
Hutchison.....	23	
Irion.....	22	
Jackson.....	8	
Jasper.....	20	
Jeff Davis.....		16
Jefferson.....	11	
Jim Hogg.....	58	
Jim Wells.....	25	
Jones.....	18	
Karnes.....	41	
Kent.....	18	
Kinney.....	55	
Kleberg.....	21	
Know.....	15	
Lamb.....	8	
La Salle.....	45	
Lavaca.....	11	
Lee.....	19	
Leon.....	27	
Liberty.....	12	
Limestone.....	19	
Lipscomb.....	3	
Live Oak.....	41	
Lubbock.....	6	
McLennan.....	6	
Madison.....	25	
Marion.....	33	
Martin.....	7	
Matagorda.....	17	
Maverick.....	44	
Madina.....	16	
Milam.....	19	
Montague.....	13	
Moore.....	4	
Morris.....	19	
Motley.....	22	
Nacagdoches.....	14	
Newton.....	23	
Nolan.....	15	
Nueces.....	8	
Orange.....	10	
Panola.....	18	
Pecos.....		12
Polk.....	19	
Potter.....	7	
Presidio.....		36
Rains.....	15	
Real.....	33	
Robertson.....	41	
Sabine.....	10	
San Augustine.....	18	
San Jacinto.....	39	
San Patricio.....	27	
Scurry.....	16	

Footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CD) AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]

State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
TEXAS—Continued		
Shelby.....	8	
Smith.....	2	
Starr.....	67	
Stonewall.....	18	
Swisher.....	17	
Tarrant.....		6
Terrell.....		6
Terry.....	5	
Titus.....	15	
Tom Green.....	11	
Travis.....	20	
Trinity.....	23	
Tyler.....	14	
Upshur.....	20	
Val Verde Del Rio (city).....	23	
Waller.....	14	
Walker.....	38	
Ward.....	27	
Washington.....	23	
Webb.....	40	
Wilbarger.....	13	
Willacy.....	39	
Williamson.....	10	
Wilson.....	15	
Zapata.....	57	
Zavala.....	28	
UTAH		
Beaver.....		5
Box Elder.....		5
Cache.....		3
Carbon.....		10
Daggett.....		(9)
Davis.....		11
Duchesne.....		11
Emery.....		6
Garfield.....		8
Grand.....		11
Iron.....		6
Juab.....		4
Kane.....		2
Millard.....		2
Morgan.....		4
Piute.....		8
Rich.....		1
Salt Lake.....		18
San Juan.....		26
Sanpete.....		6
Sevier.....		5
Summit.....		4
Tooele.....		4
Uintah.....		10
Utah.....		10
Wasatch.....		6
Washington.....		4
Wayne.....		1
Weber.....		19
VERMONT ⁴		
Addison.....		(1)
Middlebury ⁴		
Bennington.....		
Bennington ⁴		(1)
Caledonia.....		
Morrisville (WD).....		(1)
St. Johnsbury (WD).....		(1)
Chittendon.....		
St. Alban's (WD).....		(1)
Burlington (WD).....		30
Middlebury (WD).....		(1)
Morrisville (WD).....		(1)
Essex.....		
Newport (WD).....		(1)
St. Johnsbury (WD).....		(1)
Franklin.....		
St. Alban's (WD).....		(1)
Grand Isle.....		
St. Alban's (WD).....		(1)
Lamoille.....		
Morrisville (WD).....		(1)
Orange.....		
Hartford (WD).....		(1)
Montpelier (WD).....		(1)
St. Johnsbury (WD).....		(1)
Orleans.....		
Newport (WD).....		(1)
Rutland.....		
Rutland (WD).....		(1)
Washington.....		
Montpelier (WD).....		(1)
Morrisville (WD).....		(1)
St. Johnsbury (WD).....		(1)
Windham.....		
Brattleboro (WD).....		(1)
Springfield (WD).....		(1)

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FDDD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CD) AND FDDD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]		
State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
Vermont—Continued		
Windsor		
Hartford (WD)		(1)
Springfield (WD)		(1)
VIRGINIA		
Accomack	7	
Amelia		5
Amherst	11	
Appomattox	17	
Bath	16	
Bland	11	
Brunswick	15	
Buchanan	21	
Buckingham	15	
Caroline		2
Carroll	9	
Charles City		5
Charlotte	9	
Craig	13	
Cumberland	15	
Dickenson		23
Dinwiddie		6
Essex		3
Fairfax		5
Floyd	5	
Fluvanna	18	
Franklin	6	
Giles	18	
Goochland		2
Grayson		4
Greene	19	
Greenville	16	
Halifax	18	
Highland		1
Isle of Wight	27	
King and Queen	14	
Lee		14
Louisa	11	
Lunenburg	13	
Madison		4
Mecklenburg		1
Middlesex		5
Nansemond	33	
Nelson	12	
Northampton	13	
Northumberland		2
Nottoway	20	
Page	24	
Patrick	4	
Pittsylvania	22	
Powhatan	14	
Prince Edwards	18	
Rappahannock	17	
Richmond	20	
Russell	20	
Scott	16	
Smyth		4
Southampton		9
Surry	15	
Sussex	29	
Tazewell		15
Washington		6
Westmoreland		3
Wise	13	
Wythe		2
INDEPENDENT CITIES		
Bristol		16
Chesapeake		13
Danville		7
Fairfax		(1)
Falls Church		(1)
Norfolk		7
Norton		(1)
Roanoke	9	
WASHINGTON		
Adams		35
Asotin		28
Benton		37
Chelan		34
Clallam		31
Clark		24
Columbia		31
Cowlitz		21
Douglas		28
Ferry		19
Franklin		35
Garfield		16
Grant		28
Grays Harbor		49
Island		5
Jefferson		18
King		20
Kitsap		14

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FDDD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CD) AND FDDD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]		
State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
WASHINGTON		
Kittitas		18
Klickitat		28
Lewis		21
Lincoln		6
Mason		32
Dkanogan		21
Pacific		15
Pand Oreille		18
Pierce		22
San Juan		3
Skagit		32
Skamania		68
Snohomish		23
Spokane		29
Stevens		16
Thurston		20
Wahkiakum		33
Walla Walla		35
Whatcom		20
Whitman		14
Yakima		46
WEST VIRGINIA		
Barbour		18
Berkeley		9
Boone		36
Braxton		23
Brooke		26
Cabell		14
Calhoun		28
Clay		46
Doddridge		11
Fayette		25
Gilmer		23
Grant		8
Greenbrier		14
Hampshire		9
Hancock		14
Hardy		11
Harrison		9
Jackson		18
Jefferson		9
Kanawha		20
Lewis		14
Lincoln		41
Logan		37
McDowell		36
Marion		10
Marshall		14
Mason		14
Mercer		18
Mineral		18
Mingo		52
Monongalia		8
Monroe		15
Morgan		6
Nicholas		22
Dhio		12
Pendleton		10
Pleasants		14
Pocahontas		14
Preston		14
Putnam		17
Raleigh		21
Randolph		21
Ritchie		11
Roane		19
Summers		28
Taylor		11
Tucker		15
Tyler		12
Upshur		19
Wayne		40
Webster		38
Wetzel		22
Wirt		8
Wood		10
Wyoming		41
WISCONSIN		
Adams		11
Ashland	29	
Barron		6
Bayfield		10
Brown	14	
Buffalo	11	
Burnett		7
Chippewa:		
Arthur (city)	(1)	
Bloomer (city)	(1)	
Birch Creek (city)	(1)	
Cadott (city)	(1)	
Chippewa Falls (city)	(1)	
Cleveland (city)	(1)	
Cornell (city)	(1)	
Eagle Point (city)	(1)	
Estella (city)	(1)	
New Holcombe (city)	(1)	

EXHIBIT 2

TABLE II.—FDDD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—NEEDY FAMILY (CD) AND FDDD STAMP PROGRAMS—Continued

Percent of persons participating in county and city administrative units (computation based on: (1) 1960 census of families with incomes under \$3,000, (2) an average family of 4, and (3) program participation as of February 1969—Continued

[In percent]		
State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
WISCONSIN		
Chippewa:		
New Auburn (city)	(1)	
Ruby (city)	(1)	
Sampson (city)	(1)	
Stanley (city)	(1)	
Clark		8
Columbia		4
Crawford		11
Dane	16	
Dodge	5	
Door		4
Douglas		24
Duan		7
Eau Claire		10
Florence	40	
Fond du Lac	7	
Forest		13
Grant		6
Green		3
Iowa		3
Iron		6
Jackson	16	
Juneau	13	
Kenosha	32	
Kewaunee		3
LaCrosse		12
Lafayette	14	
Langlade		7
Lincoln		13
Manitowoc	13	
Marathon	10	
Marquette		11
Marquette		4
Menominee	85	
Milwaukee		25
Monroe		7
Oconto	11	
Dneida		18
Dutagamie	10	
Dzaukee	8	
Pepin		10
Pierce		4
Polk	11	
Portage	12	
Price		8
Racine	30	
Richland		5
Rock	19	
Rusk		11
St. Croix		4
Sauk		
Sawyer	27	
Shawano	9	
Sheboygan	7	
Taylor	14	
Trempealeau		4
Vernon		4
Washburn	27	
Washington	9	
Waukesha		9
Waupaca	9	
Waushara	10	
Winnebago	8	
Wood	16	
WYOMING		
Albany		9
Big Horn		16
Campbell		6
Carbon		16
Converse		6
Crook		2
Fremont		4
Goshen		10
Hot Springs		3
Johnson		6
Laramie		34
Lincoln		3
Natrona		16
Niobrara		4
Park		9
Platte		10
Sheridan		8
Sublette		4
Sweetwater		17
Teton		13
Uinta		2
Washakie		10
Weston		11
National average		
	22	16

¹ Not available.

² Included with Billings County.

³ Combined with Uintah.

⁴ Welfare district.

EXHIBIT 3

STATE-BY-STATE PROFILE OF THE DROP IN PARTICIPATION IN COUNTIES TRANSFERRING FROM COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM TO FOOD STAMP PROGRAM¹

State	Commodity participation just before transfer	Food stamp participation just after transfer	Food stamp participation Jan 1, 1969	Decline in participation	
				Number	Percent
Total ²	2,783,108	1,478,568	1,698,891	1,084,217	40
Alabama	69,562	27,308	28,302	41,260	58
Arkansas	118,777	47,630	64,464	54,313	46
California	6,196	3,652	8,039	+1,843	(³)
Colorado	65,425	25,200	45,135	20,290	31
Connecticut	574	21,382	18,104	+17,530	
Georgia	31,325	7,316	12,086	19,239	67
Illinois	112,394	42,191	43,792	68,602	61
Indiana	49,846	22,255	35,162	14,684	29
Iowa	43,755	16,832	22,660	21,095	48
Kansas	1,820	1,034	763	1,057	58
Kentucky	196,083	95,071	119,968	76,115	39
Louisiana	113,444	66,336	66,068	47,376	42
Maine	1,070	647	2,738	+1,668	
Maryland	43,447	31,634	32,339	11,108	26
Massachusetts	1,133	4,294	4,134	(³)	
Michigan	217,162	113,070	86,925	130,237	60
Minnesota	47,265	21,700	27,297	19,968	42
Mississippi	295,500	176,415	178,050	117,450	40
Missouri	68,106	9,235	21,876	46,230	67

¹ Includes only counties transferring during fiscal years 1961-68. Based on participation in food stamp programs on Jan. 1, 1969, as reported by USDA and on USDA publication "Participation in Needy Family Program in Projects Prior to Transfer to Food Stamp Program and Participation in Food Stamp Program" C. & M. S./CFPSS, Dec. 2, 1968. Participation in food stamp program on Jan. 1, 1969 includes only counties which have transferred from the commodity program, thus, it is not equivalent to total participation in the food stamp program. Prepared by the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

² These totals vary slightly from totals in USDA table II because cities for which Jan. 1, 1969, participation figures are not available are omitted from this table.

³ See the following table:

	Commodity participation just before transfer	Food stamp participation just after transfer	Food stamp participation Jan. 1, 1969
California:			
Humboldt	5,032	1,027	3,539
Modoc	282	59	127
Shasta	882	2,556	4,373

⁴ This figure is based on the May 1968 participation, not the December 1968 participation as all the others are.

⁵ Returned to commodity program.

TABLE II.—PARTICIPATION IN NEEDY FAMILY PROGRAM FOR PROJECTS BEFORE TRANSFERRING TO FOOD STAMP PROGRAM AND IN FOOD STAMP PROGRAM AFTER TRANSFERRING AND PARTICIPATION IN ALL PROJECTS OF FOOD STAMP PROGRAM,¹ BY MONTH

Transfers from needy family to food stamp							Food stamp, all projects		
Month entered food stamp program	States ²	Counties or cities	Persons participating		States ²	Projects ³	Persons participating	States ²	Projects ³
			In needy family prior to transfer	In food stamp after transfer					
Fiscal year 1961:									
May	1	1	36,673	11,287	1	1	11,287		
June	4	4	52,096	33,715	5	5	38,353		
Total	5	5	88,769	45,002	6	6	49,640		
Fiscal year 1962:									
July	2	2	168,238	91,315	2	2	91,315		
Cumulative total	7	7	257,007	136,317	8	8	140,955		
Fiscal year 1963:									
October	1	1	32,285	11,500	1	1	11,500		
November	3	6	50,106	28,829	4	7	31,372		
December	3	3	62,728	29,321	3	3	29,321		
January	2	2	79,922	20,239	2	2	20,239		
February	1	1	6,536	4,717	1	1	4,717		
March	8	10	214,464	91,214	8	10	91,214		
April	2	2	18,705	5,163	2	2	5,163		
May	2	2	90,544	46,568	2	2	46,568		
June	2	5	18,231	8,894	3	6	9,386		
Total	16	32	573,521	246,445	18	34	249,480		
Cumulative total	19	39	830,528	382,762	21	42	390,435		
Fiscal year 1964:									
September	1	1	3,423	1,264	1	1	1,264		
Cumulative total	20	40	833,951	384,026	22	43	391,699		
Fiscal year 1965:									
February	3	8	45,980	26,652	3	8	26,652		
March	6	12	81,209	40,094	8	19	61,102		
April	10	15	101,569	73,400	11	20	156,465		
May	5	12	63,201	29,042	7	15	33,587		
June	3	3	17,755	7,889	5	5	11,106		
Total	17	50	309,714	177,077	21	67	288,912		
Cumulative total	27	90	1,143,655	561,103	29	110	680,611		

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE II.—PARTICIPATION IN NEEDY FAMILY PROGRAM FOR PROJECTS BEFORE TRANSFERRING TO FOOD STAMP PROGRAM AND IN FOOD STAMP PROGRAM AFTER TRANSFERRING AND PARTICIPATION IN ALL PROJECTS OF FOOD STAMP PROGRAM,¹ BY MONTH—Continued

Transfers from needy family to food stamp				Food stamp, all projects			
Month entered food stamp program	States ²	Counties or cities	Persons participating		States ²	Projects ³	Persons participating
			In needy family prior to transfer	In food stamp after transfer			
Fiscal year 1968:							
July.....	1	1	517	277	1	1	277
August.....	1	1	5,187	2,946	2	2	6,452
September.....	1	1	5,940	3,008	3	3	7,749
October.....	2	4	41,750	32,025	4	5	35,113
November.....	1	3	574	21,382	1	2	37,922
January.....					1	1	1,267
February.....	2	2	1,069	1,024	3	4	1,631
March.....	11	26	42,750	32,620	18	72	72,315
April.....	16	56	85,929	54,539	25	103	94,932
Total.....	23	94	183,716	147,821	30	193	258,162
Cumulative to date.....	42	728	2,956,633	1,524,574	⁴ 43	⁵ 1,027	2,024,982

Transfers from needy family to food stamp				Food stamp, all projects			
Month entered food stamp program	States ²	Counties or cities	Persons participating		States ²	Projects ³	Persons participating
			In needy family prior to transfer	In food stamp after transfer			
Fiscal year 1969:							
July.....	6	18	38,505	-----	10	57	-----
August.....	8	24	54,806	-----	19	83	-----
September.....	1	2	494	-----	4	13	-----
October.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----
November.....	4	6	3,199	-----	6	7	-----
Total.....	14	50	97,004	-----	24	161	-----
Cumulative to date.....	42	778	3,053,637	-----	⁴ 43	⁵ 1,186	-----

¹ Participation in needy family program is the peak of the 3 months prior to entering food stamp program; participation in food stamp program is the peak month nationally in fiscal year.

² States are counted only once in arriving at fiscal year total; also, only once since beginning of food stamp program in arriving at cumulative total.

³ Projects expanding city to county operation or new county joining existing projects are not included as new projects.

⁴ Includes District of Columbia.

⁵ Rice County, Kans., withdrew Apr. 1, 1965.

⁶ Cherokee County, S.C. (reentered July 1, 1968) and Hardeman County, Tenn., withdrew July 1, 1967; Nash County, N.C., withdrew August 1, 1967 (reentered Aug. 1, 1968); Marshall County, Miss., withdrew December 29, 1967.

⁷ Includes District of Columbia; Massachusetts discontinued program when Amherst (city) withdrew July 31, 1968.

⁸ Amherst (city), Mass., withdrew July 31, 1968; Red River, Tex., withdrew Sept. 30, 1968.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I, too, shall vote for Senate Joint Resolution 126. During consideration of the whole food stamp situation in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, it was agreed that the length of time required to work out a general revision of the food stamp legislation in both Houses, and to obtain Presidential approval, was so great that the only way in which we could reflect the evident and recognized need, and go beyond the \$340 million presently authorized by law for the food stamp program, would be to follow the course now being followed; namely, to authorize the chairman of the committee, the able Senator from Louisiana (Mr. ELLENDER), to present for the full committee a resolution along the lines we are now considering, increasing the authorization for fiscal 1970 to \$750 million.

Since, however, there are many questions in this whole matter, I want briefly to speak as to my understanding of the situation.

My understanding was, first, that the Senator from Louisiana would be empowered to present the resolution in the speediest time possible before the final markup of the annual appropriations bill for the Department of Agriculture.

I serve as chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations which handles that bill and which, on yesterday, marked up that bill providing for \$340 million, which was the maximum that we could provide under existing authorizations.

The full Senate committee will consider this matter and approve or disapprove the recommendations of the subcommittee of 15 which marked up this bill yesterday.

My understanding is that, after the Senate completes action favorably on Senate Joint Resolution 126, the full committee will be empowered to proceed, in accordance with the resolution we are now considering, to consider the amount up to, but not exceeding, \$750 million which ought to be placed in the annual appropriations bill in its final

markup by the Appropriations Committee for the food stamp program.

Mr. President, it was my understanding, at the time that we authorized our distinguished chairman to present this resolution, that it would include also a provision for the carrying forward of any unspent amount of the total appropriation for 1970.

I have just consulted with the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, who tells me that it proved to be not practical to include that in this resolution; but that he still feels that our committee is committed to include in the food stamp bill the committee is still working on a provision for carryover of any unspent amount in the 1970 appropriation to 1971, and I believe a similar commitment to carry over any unspent amount in the appropriation for 1971 into 1972, it being the present intent and decision of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to have the new, enlarged food stamp bill cover not only the increased authorization for 1970, but also to increase authorizations for 1971 and 1972.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am glad to yield to Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is the understanding. As a matter of fact, when this resolution was first presented, we had this carryover provision, but a point was made that it might be best to carry it in the bill we were considering rather than this resolution. In other words, the idea was to change no part of the present law except to increase the authorization. As the Senator knows, we have tentatively agreed on some of the main provisions of the food stamp program, and in that tentative agreement we have included language that would carryover the unused money from the appropriation of 1970 over to 1971, and any unused money from 1971 to 1972. That will be in the act.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator. Is it the understanding of the dis-

tinguished chairman of our committee that we are working on a new bill which would cover authorizations through 1972, but not beyond that date?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator for his statement.

Mr. President, this statement leaves the situation in a somewhat different posture from that which existed when we acted in the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. At that time, as the Senator from Louisiana will recall, and likewise the Senator from South Dakota, we had before us, even in executive session, authorities from the Department of Agriculture to handle this important program. Mr. Davis and Miss Kelley stated to us at that time that the maximum amount which the administration could recommend for expenditure in 1970 at this time was \$610 million, which was an increase of \$270 million beyond the \$340 million, which is the maximum authorization in the current, existing legislation.

Since there is no provision in this legislation for the carryover feature, it would be my feeling that the full committee tomorrow should approve \$610 million with the understanding that, if the new legislation passes before the conference work is completed on the annual appropriation bill, and if at that time \$750 million, with the carryover feature, has become law, the conference committee would be expected to put that \$750 million figure with the carryover feature into appropriation legislation. That is my understanding, and that would be my commitment if that course was carried out.

I want it distinctly understood, however, that until there is a carryover feature and unless we have some assurance that more than \$610 million is needed or even can be spent in 1970, it would be my feeling that the full committee should confine itself to the evidence before it and to the request of the administration and what the administration witnesses

stated, that they were highly doubtful as to whether the \$610 million could be fully spent in any reasonable method of amplifying or enlarging the present food stamp program.

However, that will be a matter for the full committee to pass upon; and in the event my own suggestion is followed, it will be a matter for the full conference committee to pass upon in the light of what has been accomplished by the Congress prior to the final action of the conference committee on the annual appropriation bill.

There are several other comments I would like to make, but I will not attempt to make them all. I just want to say, however, that at this time, in my view, the main problem we are dealing with is one of malnutrition, and not of hunger. I am sure there is some hunger in the United States; there may be some hunger in my own State; but malnutrition is that which I think this bill is principally aimed at. For that reason I want the RECORD to show that the Department of Agriculture evidently so believes because, beginning last fall, it started, out of section 32 funds which were made available, in spite of the fact that we had no specific appropriation for that purpose, to build up a program under which more information would be extended to the poverty-stricken families and those of low estate generally as to how they could have a more nutritious diet. Funds were made available for that program in mid-November and by the beginning of April more than 4,270 aides had been employed. They were recruited from the group of poverty-stricken people but under the direction of the Agricultural Extension Service, and particularly the home economics aides in the various counties of the Nation, in giving sounder information as to what does constitute a really balanced or nutritious diet. I think that approach is a sound one.

We were advised, in the testimony taken before the Appropriations Subcommittee, that the number of nutrition aides would be 5,300 by the time this June came to an end, that is, by the time we entered fiscal 1970, and that that number would increase in 1970. I think this approach is decidedly in line with the food stamp idea and the food stamp program, which is essentially a self-help program. One of the most important elements of self-help is in the choice of foods to be purchased by the use of food stamps. Because this is essentially a food stamp program, I want to make it very clear that, in my own opinion, we should never distribute food stamps without some contribution made by the individual or those who were backing him in his particular community, so that there will be an element of self-help in both the acquisition of the food stamps and, as there must be, in the use of the food stamps.

It is in the use of food stamps, as to whether they are spent for a balanced, nutritious diet, that we are going to have the answer as to whether this program is to be, in large measure, successful, as I hope it will be. The factor of the education of those who use the food stamps, and the factor of the use which

they make of the food stamps in the purchase of food which will constitute a balanced, nutritious diet, will be the real test of the degree of success which we attain in this program.

Mr. President, there are many other things that I shall have to say when we get to the consideration of the basic legislation. I wish to say today that I am supporting this resolution because I think it points the way to a sizable enlargement for 1970, which I regard as necessary, of the food stamp program for the Nation. I wish to make it very clear, however, that I regard the agreement in the committee, though not represented in this resolution, that there shall be a provision for carryover of any unspent funds in the 1970 and 1971 programs, as an important and essential part of the agreement which we made in the committee, and I shall look forward to the carrying out of that part of the agreement as we proceed to draft the basic legislation, which should enlarge and replace the present food stamp bill.

I have one further comment. I do not know whether the distinguished chairman of the committee made this point. If not, it should be made. This is a completely bipartisan approach, in which the members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as usual on matters coming before us, have joined in a completely bipartisan way in support of this resolution. There was no dissenting vote. All members of the committee on both sides of the aisle, as I recall, were of the conviction that we must raise the authorization for 1970, and that this is the appropriate way to do so.

I see in the Chamber the distinguished Senator from North Dakota (Mr. YOUNG), and I shall be happy to yield to him for further comment if he wishes.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, I simply wish to state that the ranking Republican member of the committee, the Senator from Vermont (Mr. AIKEN), has been a longtime advocate of the food stamp program, and I have joined with him in supporting it these many years. We believe it is a good program, and support it fully.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, despite the grim facts revealed in testimony received by the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs; despite the evidence of hunger and deprivation viewed by committee members in several communities of our Nation; despite the pleas for assistance from the Poor People's Campaign marchers; and despite the scientific evidence of malnutrition obtained by Dr. Arnold Schaefer, in his nationwide nutrition survey—despite all of these demands to put an end to hunger and suffering in our country, there are still thousands of Americans who are not yet convinced that there is a problem to be solved.

We in the Congress might appear to be at fault, because hungry Americans look to us for relief. They expect that we can provide the changes needed to improve their lives, and rightly so. We have promised and promised to help. We have enacted programs that bear a hint of making life more meaningful—when in

reality these programs are a patchwork of temporary measures which do not go nearly far enough to solve this festering problem.

Today, in considering Senate Joint Resolution 126, we are asked to authorize the extension of one of these temporary measures—the current Federal Food Stamp Act. I know, as every member of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs also knows, that this program is frightfully ill equipped to meet the needs of our Nation's 30 million poor people. We are asked to extend a program that does not reach into every county where the poor are living; and even in those counties where it does operate, less than 16 percent of the poor actually receive the assistance they so urgently need if they are to have an adequate diet.

Public debates about the country's ability to feed the poor pointlessly end in a wrangle about money, loss of personal incentives, and concern over proving the relationship between good nutrition and desired productivity. But imagine, if you will, what it would mean if the Department of Defense became enmeshed in similar debates and therefore provided adequate diets for just 16 percent of the men in every military unit. In fact, in fiscal year 1970, DOD plans to expend nearly \$4 billion to feed 3.5 million servicemen, an annual cost of considerably over \$1,100 per person. This compares with the administration budget for food assistance for the poor, which would allegedly service 16 million poor people, at a cost of \$1.226 billion, or an annual rate of \$77 per person. That ratio of nearly 15 to 1 in favor of the armed services can only make the poor firmly convinced that their government is not fighting the real enemy.

It is interesting to note that DOD does not question whether there is a provable relationship between good nutrition and desired productivity before acting on its own food program.

I believe that is the message for each one of us—we in the Congress must not continue to question whether there is a provable relationship between good nutrition and desired productivity before acting on a program to feed our Nation's poor.

I shall vote for the authorization to extend the present food stamp act only because I believe this meager assistance is an emergency program that must continue until total reforms can be made to the food stamp program. Senate Joint Resolution 126 is at least a step, and for this reason I support the measure before us. We must, however, go much further and go further soon.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in view of the fact that a Senator who wishes to be heard on the pending business is on his way to the Chamber, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of certain unobjectioned to items on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-266), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

EXPLANATION OF AMENDMENT

The purpose of the amendment is to authorize the Commission to carry over any funds not expended in 1970 into 1971.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL, AS AMENDED

The purpose of the bill, as amended, is (1) to extend to November 8, 1970, a period of 1 year, the time within which the Commission shall submit its final report; (2) increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for carrying out the provisions of the act by \$350,000—an increase from \$500,000 to \$850,000; and (3) authorize the Commission to carry over any funds not expended in 1970 into 1971.

STATEMENT

The aim of the act of November 8, 1966, was to establish a National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws, which would make a full and complete review and study of the statutory and case law constituting the Federal system of criminal justice and would make recommendations for revisions, reform, and recodification of the criminal laws of the United States, including the repeal of unnecessary and undesirable statutes and appropriate changes in the penalty structure.

Section 8 of the act of November 8, 1966, requires the Commission to submit a final report to the President and the Congress within 3 years of the date of enactment, and provides that the Commission shall cease to exist 60 days after submission of the final report. Section 10 authorizes \$500,000 to carry out the provisions of the act. H.R. 4297 would extend the time for submission of the final report from 3 to 4 years, would increase the authorized funds from \$500,000 to \$850,000, and authorize the Commission to carry over any funds not expended in 1970 into 1971.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is Senate Joint Resolution 126, a joint resolution to increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal 1970 to \$750.

EXTENSION OF THE 10-PERCENT SURTAX

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, yesterday I stated my opposition to any extension of the 10-percent surtax without tax reform and expressed my intention to debate this subject at some length at the appropriate time.

Back in April of this year, President Nixon told the Congress, and I quote:

Reform of our Federal tax system is long overdue. Special preferences in the law permit far too many Americans to pay less than their fair share of taxes. Too many other Americans bear too much of the tax burden.

This Administration, working with the Congress, is determined to bring equity to the Federal tax system.

No one can take issue with that statement. The President then went on to say that he was "directing the Secretary of the Treasury to thoroughly review the entire Federal tax system" and

present to him "recommendations for basic changes, along with a full analysis of the impact of those changes, no later than November 30, 1969."

Now I do take issue with the fact that we are expected to take action now to extend the surtax for a full year until at the same time we are asked to wait until next year before taking any meaningful action with respect to tax reform. Such a request completely ignores the existence of a 2-year study into this same problem, together with specific proposals that would bring equity into our tax laws. The study to which I refer is the one that was conducted during the last 2 years of the Johnson administration. It was that study that served as the course outline for 28 days of hearings conducted by the House Committee on Ways and Means earlier this session.

On May 27 the Ways and Means Committee announced the first set of tentative decisions it had reached on the subject of tax reform since it had gone into executive markup of a tax reform bill. If things are being done over there the same way as when I was a member of that committee, then members of the Treasury's team are working right alongside members of the committee in executive session. I see no reason why bill language cannot be made available to the Congress now. I see no reason why we should be expected to act upon the surtax without having a tax reform package to consider right along with it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FISCAL 1970 FOOD STAMP AUTHORIZATION

The Senate resumed the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 126, to increase the appropriation for the food stamp program for fiscal 1970 to \$750 million.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I express my appreciation to the leadership and to the senior Senator from Louisiana (Mr. ELLENDER) for being kind enough to wait so that I might say a word about the \$750 million emergency authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal year 1970.

As the ranking minority member of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, I join with the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. McGOVERN), chairman of the select committee in approving the emergency action taken by the Agriculture Committee, of which the Senator from Louisiana is the chairman.

I think that a word needs to be said also concerning the hearings which our select committee has carried on in various parts of the country. I believe that these hearings have so markedly brought to public attention what so many Americans can hardly believe to be credible, a

situation which seems to be so heavily substantiated by the fact that we do have a far greater number of cases of malnutrition which can properly be labeled hunger than any American ever thought likely or possible in our country.

I feel, therefore, that the work which has been done by the select committee in this regard has been very valuable. I am very pleased and gratified to express my appreciation to the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. ELLENDER) and to the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. YOUNG), because the committee has responded so very promptly on the monetary level.

The real problem we face is a problem of outreach and participation which seem to be very much needed. I do not say that, in any sense, to blame anyone. I say it merely to point out the difficulty that exists even in my State of New York, which one would expect to be very enlightened on this score. The average county with a food stamp program there serves only an estimated 13 percent, although it could and should benefit all.

Governor Rockefeller has just signed legislation in New York that is designed to provide statewide programs that will reach out to those who should be covered by the food programs.

One finds the situation in all parts of the country. I first encountered an interesting situation which may be of some concern to my colleagues. During the course of the hearings held by the Subcommittee on Permanent Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations involving the Black Panther Party in California, especially in the bay area around San Francisco, it developed that one of the very big attractions responsible for bringing attention and people to the Black Panther Party was that it serves hot breakfasts to children.

No one looked into the matter. The policy authorities did not look into the matter of whether there was a hot breakfast program in Oakland or San Francisco.

That is a very interesting situation and shows what food may mean from a totally different point of view than we have been discussing in the realm of poverty.

The other point which I wish to make in supporting the resolution, together with the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. McGOVERN), the chairman of our select committee, has to do with expressing deep interest in the work of the Agriculture Committee which, is working now in executive session on improving the food stamp program. I urge the committee to consider reforming the food stamp program to deal with national eligibility standards so as to make allowances for differences in the cost of living and in living standards in different parts of the country. Also, I urge that the committee consider taking into account the realities of the problems of the poor and whether the income levels below which people might be eligible for free stamps, like the one fixed by Secretary Hardin at \$30 a month, are really humanistic in impact—after all, that is what the program is all about—and commensurate with geographic differences in living costs and standards.

Also, I hope that the committee will consider and deal with the possibility of authorizing the simultaneous operation of the food stamp and commodity distribution programs in some counties, which is excluded by present law; and to deal with the problem of maximum drain upon the income of an individual with respect to what he can afford to pay for food stamps. We found instances in our investigations in which the amount required to be paid for food stamps, small as it is, was nevertheless a great proportion of the income of the individual. This prevented him from getting his health care, or intruded upon the payments of rent for the modest amount of housing which he could afford. In other words, the expense became such a major dent in the very small income of the individual as to make him perhaps not indigent in respect to food, because he was getting food help, but indigent with respect to everything else. I know that the committee will consider these matters.

I take great pride in the knowledge that both the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. ELLENDER) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. McGOVERN) are members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I assure Senator ELLENDER that I shall do my utmost, as the ranking member of the minority, of the Select Committee on Nutritional Human Needs, to correlate, coordinate, and cooperate as intensively as I can in dealing with the major findings which are beginning to emerge from our work, to which I note with deep satisfaction, the Agriculture Committee has given its ears, as is reflected by the joint resolution.

I favor the joint resolution and hope that it will be passed promptly by the Senate.

Mr. COOK. Mr. President, I wish to take just a moment to commend the senior Senator from Louisiana for his promptness in reporting the joint resolution to the Senate. We discussed this subject last Thursday.

I think it was his insight that resulted in the increase in funds to \$750 million. It was through his efforts and his prodding that the committee overwhelmingly agreed to the increase. I feel certain that his leadership will bring about a logical compromise between the House and the Senate on the measure.

I think the Senator from Louisiana knows, as well as every member of the committee knows, that in this entire field it is not only the money that is important; it is the rules and regulations that are promulgated by the committee, as well. The standards that we set are important. To that extent, I wish to lend my support to the joint resolution and again commend the senior Senator from Louisiana for the promptness of his action.

Mr. SPONG. Mr. President, I am pleased to support Senate Joint Resolution 126.

Overcoming the hunger and malnutrition problems which exist in our Nation requires a multipronged attack. It requires making food available to those who do not have the resources to obtain it; it requires educating those who have

limited funds to use them wisely; and it requires educating many persons, those with limited incomes and those with greater resources, in proper nutrition and eating habits. In addition, it requires a number of related activities, including improved education in general, family planning services and job training.

Senate Joint Resolution 126 would substantially assist in meeting one of these requirements—in making food available to those who do not have the resources to obtain it. It would increase from \$340 to \$750 million the authorization for the food stamp program in fiscal 1970. It would permit the fiscal 1970 appropriation for food stamps to be more than double the fiscal 1969 appropriation of \$258.6 million.

The increase in funds will, however, be truly helpful only if it operates in conjunction with a reformed food assistance program which will make food more accessible and more available to those who need it. I am, consequently, hopeful that the anticipated authorization bill to reform the food stamp program will soon be reported from the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and debated in the Senate.

I am somewhat concerned over Secretary of Agriculture Hardin's testimony before the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee on May 27, 1969, to the effect that most of the new funds would be used to improve existing food stamp programs. Certainly we need to improve existing programs, but when more than 400 localities in our Nation do not have food assistance programs—that is, when families in more than 400 cities and counties do not have access to either the food stamps or free commodities, then these areas deserve special consideration. I hope, consequently, that more of the additional funds authorized, if appropriated, will be used to encourage the expansion of programs into those areas where they do not currently exist.

We have had evidence of hunger and malnutrition presented by many sources in many areas of our States and Nation. Hopefully, Senate Joint Resolution 126, the upcoming bill to reform the food stamp program and the fiscal 1970 appropriations for food assistance and nutrition education will contribute significantly to overcoming existing problems.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I believe that S. 2014, the Food Stamp Reform Act of 1969, is one of the most vital measures before the Congress today.

It has been my privilege to serve on the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs since its creation. This committee, under the able leadership of the distinguished Senator from South Dakota (Senator McGOVERN) has studied the problem of hunger in this country. We have uncovered evidence that massive malnutrition and hunger exist in parts of the Nation. In a land as prosperous as this one is, that situation is unacceptable.

In my home State of Texas, the preliminary results of a study by Dr. William McGanity of the University of Texas Medical School at Galveston show severe

conditions of hunger there. They found that 5½ percent of the people surveyed had goiter which is caused by a lack of iodine. As a rule, most people get sufficient amounts of iodine from salt. But, in 10 of the 26 counties surveyed, there was no grocery selling iodized salt.

The survey found that one in 14, of the individuals under 10 years of age, had a serious dental problem. It was also found that 8 percent of the total population examined in Texas suffered from anemia. Two children were found who showed advanced signs of starvation. Also, the researchers found children with bow legs, rickets, and enlarged wrists—all of which are caused by a lack of vitamin D which comes from milk. They also found gum sores which are caused by vitamin C deficiency. Vitamin C is normally obtained from citrus fruits and tomatoes.

The problem of malnutrition is tragic and is most tragic in the young. The select committee received testimony that permanent brain damage can result if children do not receive proper nourishment.

The food stamp program offers one solution to the problem of malnutrition. But, during the years that this program has been in operation, it has become apparent that there are several deficiencies in this program.

In Texas, the major problem has been that few counties have a food stamp program. Under the present law, the county government must request that food stamps be distributed in the county. In Texas, 10 counties have made such a request. These counties are Bexar, Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Presidio, Tarrant, and Terrell. In March of this year, the most recent month for which we have data, only 39,180 people benefited from this program.

The Food Stamp Reform Act (S. 2014) would eliminate this situation. The counties would be given strong incentives to initiate food stamp programs. If they still cannot do so, then a program could be started through a private agency or some other governmental unit. The important thing is that the inability of one local governmental agency to institute a food stamp program would no longer constitute a barrier to the distribution of food stamps to those who need them and are entitled to receive them.

Two other provisions of this bill would certainly have beneficial effects in Texas. First, stamps would be made available at a price which people could afford. At the present time, this is not the case, so even in the 10 counties in Texas which do have food stamp programs, the cost of the stamps is often too great for many people to bear. This may be one factor in the low rate of participation in the food stamp program in those counties which have such a program. At any rate, it is a barrier to the efficient operation of the Food Stamp Act and one which should be removed.

Also, in Texas, many poor people live in rural areas and are thus not able to obtain food stamps easily. Under the provision of this bill, stamps could be issued by mail or through food stores or post

offices. This would make obtaining the stamps considerably less of a difficulty for many people in my State.

The saddest thing about all this is that this situation exists all over the Nation. The Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs has revealed in its investigations of the problem of hunger that it is a national problem. The conditions of which I spoke exists in all 50 States, not just in Texas. And the food stamp program as it is now structured has the same shortcomings and the same weaknesses in the other 49 States that it has in Texas. Too few counties across the Nation have food stamp distribution programs. Too few people are being fed. The stamps are not being provided at prices which many people who need them can afford. The process for obtaining them is so difficult that many people who need them are not getting them. And this is happening all over the country, not just in Texas. I feel that this bill should be enacted to remedy this problem all over the country, not just in Texas.

As I told my constituents in February of this year, "It is within our power to banish hunger and malnutrition from our land; we have a responsibility to exercise that power. Our unparalleled agricultural abundance must be shared with all our people here at home—no American should be malnourished."

I think that the food stamp program could be a useful means to this end. Unfortunately, this program is not now operating as it should. I think that the reforms provided for in this bill are necessary if this program is to achieve its full potential for effectiveness. I give it my unqualified support.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that tables showing the March, 1969, participation in the food stamp program in Texas and the March 1969 participation in all food distribution programs in my State be added at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Number of persons]		
State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
TEXAS		
Anderson	802	
Angelina	621	
Atascosa	1,878	

[Number of persons]		
State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
TEXAS—Continued		
Austin	642	
Bastrop	1,687	
Bee	335	
Bexar		22,616
Brewster		229
Brooks	2,400	
Brown	1,252	
Burleson	1,972	
Caldwell	1,451	
Callahan	338	
Cameron	9,172	
Camp	916	
Carson	52	
Cass	2,221	
Cherokee	1,917	
Childress	265	
Cochran	246	
Coke	96	
Comanche	848	
Cooke	847	
Cottle	1,571	
Crosby	224	
Culberson		140
Dallas	113	
Dallas	19,090	
Dawson	811	
Delta	649	
De Witt	1,803	
Dickens	489	
Dimmit	1,471	
Duval	3,299	
Eastland	1,106	
El Paso		8,335
Falls	2,343	
Fannin	3,009	
Fayette	1,313	
Fisher	361	
Floyd	424	
Foard	192	
Franklin	451	
Freestone	1,536	
Frio	1,681	
Galveston	3,253	
Goliad	1,028	
Gonzales	1,968	
Grimes	2,020	
Grayson		
Denison (city)	286	
Guadalupe	940	
Hale	1,461	
Hamilton	273	
Hardeman	483	
Hardin	1,592	
Harris	25,038	
Haskell	830	
Hays	1,397	
Hemphill	69	
Henderson	963	
Hidalgo	11,217	
Hill	1,895	
Hockley	689	
Houston	2,367	
Howard	707	
Hudspeth		160
Hutchinson	825	
Irion	92	
Jackson	386	
Jasper	1,927	
Jeff Davis		106
Jefferson	4,046	
Jim Hogg	1,657	
Jim Wells	3,374	
Jones	1,298	
Karnes	3,047	
Kent	99	
King	ad	
Kinney	505	

[Number of persons]		
State/Adm. unit	Commodity distribution	Food stamp
TEXAS—Continued		
Kieberg	1,922	
Knox	532	
Lamb	638	
La Salle	1,513	
Lavaca	1,406	
Lee	1,093	
Leon	1,938	
Liberty	1,771	
Limestone	2,086	
Lipscomb	38	
Live Oak	1,375	
Lubbock	2,132	
McLennan	2,625	
Madison	1,077	
Marion	1,600	
Martin	72	
Matagorda	1,861	
Maverick	3,072	
Medina	1,239	
Milam	2,289	
Montague	976	
Moore	55	
Morris	879	
Motely	292	
Nacagdoches	2,107	
Newton	1,396	
Nolan	831	
Nueces	4,516	
Orange	1,302	
Panola	1,506	
Pecos		292
Polk	1,471	
Potter	1,348	
Presidio		723
Rains	370	
Real	409	
Red River		(2)
Robertson	3,757	
Sabine	442	
San Augustine	965	
San Jacinto	1,636	
San Patricio	4,600	
Scurry	764	
Shelby	1,003	
Smith	797	
Starr	6,430	
Stonewall	194	
Swisher	543	
Tarrant		6,513
Terrell		66
Terry	235	
Titus	1,114	
Tom Green	2,136	
Travis	9,943	
Trinity	1,085	
Tyler	834	
Upshur	1,779	
Upton	204	
Val Verde		
Del Rio (City)	1,906	
Waller	1,242	
Walker	1,847	
Ward	747	
Washington	2,542	
Webb	10,705	
Wilbarger	813	
Willacy	3,477	
Williamson	1,820	
Wilson	1,010	
Zapata	1,351	
Zavala	1,709	
Texas total	262,074	39,180

¹ King County included with Cottle County.

² Red River County discontinued program as of September 30, 1968.

FOOD STAMP, MARCH 1969

Project area	Participation				Coupons			Fiscal year date	
	P. A.	Non-P. A. number persons	Total	Monthly change (percent)	Total value	Bonus value	Bonus total (percent)	Average bonus per person	Total coupons
Texas (10):									
Bexar	9,673	12,943	22,616	10	\$338,848	\$191,929	57	\$8.49	\$2,482,711
Brewster	66	163	229	-7	3,890	1,657	43	7.24	32,585
Culberson	37	103	140	17	1,789	868	49	6.20	16,722
El Paso	2,860	5,475	8,335	5	123,704	68,867	56	8.26	998,684
Hudspeth	12	148	160	9	2,332	1,136	49	7.10	20,188
Jeff Davis	37	69	106	29	1,803	738	41	6.96	11,665
Pecos	24	268	292	-8	4,506	2,281	51	7.81	42,871
Presidio	113	610	723	8	10,180	5,598	55	7.74	86,839
Red River	(2)	(2)	(2)		(2)	(2)			48,259
Tarrant	3,304	3,209	6,513		110,125	46,838	42	7.19	963,151
Terrell	1	65	66	16	1,230	448	36	6.79	11,359
Total	16,127	23,053	39,180	7	598,407	320,360	54	8.18	4,715,034

² Red River County discontinued program as of Sept. 30, 1968.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALLEN in the chair). The joint resolution is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 126) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S.J. RES. 126

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 16(a) of the Food Stamp Act of 1964 is amended by striking "\$340,000,000" and inserting "\$750,000,000".

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider the nomination of Otto F. Otepka, of Maryland.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the nomination to the Subversive Activities Control Board.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Otto F. Otepka, of Maryland, to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio obtained the floor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield without losing his right to the floor?

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I move to recommit the nomination of Otto F. Otepka, and on the motion I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, President Nixon's appointment of Otto F. Otepka to a \$36,000 a year post on the Subversive Activities Control Board was an outlandish piece of political expediency. Let us hope that it does not signal a return to that era of pointless suspicion, fear, character assassination, and ruined careers that marked the so-called McCarthyism of the 1950's.

When asked about the President's decision to nominate Otepka, the White House press secretary stated:

I think the appointment speaks for itself.

It certainly does and with revolting eloquence. The question involved has little to do with national security, subversion, or anything of that nature. What is involved is an official of the executive branch sneaking information, which he was forbidden to disclose to anyone, to representatives of the legislative branch. Otepka was chief of security evaluations in the State Department. In 1963 Secretary of State Dean Rusk removed him from this post for giving confidential security files to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee without permission. No administrator with any self-respect could permit such disloyalty, and Secretary Rusk was correct in removing this witch-hunter from his position. Even Secretary of State Rogers refused to restore the disloyal Otepka to the post from which he has been ousted.

Furthermore, it has been revealed that a fund raised by groups with close ties to the lunatic rightwing splinter group, the John Birch Society, so-called, paid approximately 80 percent of the \$26,135 in legal expenses incurred by Otepka in his 4-year fight to win reinstatement as chief security evaluator in the State Department. During that period Otepka made numerous speeches at meetings of extreme rightwing gatherings. While he has denied any formal or informal connections with the John Birch Society or the Liberty Lobby, so-called, the fact is that he has attended rallies organized by Birch Society leaders. At least on one occasion he was formally introduced by a member of the Birch National Council. Furthermore, this rally was headed by Clarence Manion, a member of the national council of the "Birchsaps." When questioned about this by a reporter for the New York Times, Otepka said:

I am not going to discuss the ideological orientation of anyone I am associated with.

In his account of this incident to the subcommittee considering his nomination, Otepka offered the weak excuse that he felt he was being baited into making statements that could be used against him.

It has been established beyond any possible doubt that the Liberty Lobby, headed by Willis Carto whose Fascist inclinations and associations have been well documented, was one of his staunchest champions. That neo-Nazi lunatic group produced and distributed a film entitled "The Otepka Case" and its pamphlets consistently defended Otepka and attacked his critics.

Mr. President, it is interesting to note that J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and one of the staff members who helped write the Judiciary Committee report praising Otepka, was the person through whom Otepka leaked the State Department documents when both were trying to smear Walt Rostow, the Kennedy-Johnson national security adviser, as a security risk. Now, I take a dim view of a man like Otepka, who seeks to play God with other people's patriotism.

Obviously, Sourwine has a personal interest in having Otepka confirmed by the Senate. Although the committee report seeks to disassociate Otepka from

any formal or informal connections with the John Birch Society or the Liberty Lobby, Sourwine certainly was aware of the activity of these lunatic rightwing organizations in behalf of Otepka. He knew or should have known that Otepka has called the Liberty Lobby "a reputable organization—patriotic," and Willis Carto, the neo-Nazi who runs it, a defender of "the fine traditions of American life." Furthermore, Sourwine himself when interviewed by Joe Trento of World Wide Features not only expressed his high regard for Liberty Lobby, but went further saying:

Liberty Lobby often requests information about individuals and issues . . . I do not hesitate to supply anything this dedicated group requests.

Yet this "dedicated group" brazenly distributes "Imperium," the Mein Kampf of American nazism.

Mr. President, in the memorandum from J. G. Sourwine to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, reprinted in part 2 of the hearings on the Otto Otepka nomination, it is stated that over \$21,000 of the \$26,135 for legal expenses incurred for Otepka's defense was raised by the American Defense Fund organized in 1964 by James M. Stewart of Palatine, Ill. The memorandum goes on to state:

The American Defense Fund has no connection of any kind with the John Birch Society . . . according to Mr. Stewart.

The fact is that after careful research and inquiry to try to determine the names of the sponsors or directors of the American Defense Fund, I have been unable to determine any but Mr. Stewart himself. It is obvious that this is a one-man paper organization dedicated solely to exonerating Otto Otepka.

Mr. President, it has been reported to me that on June 16, 1969, 8 days ago, this same James Stewart attended a fund-raising party at the home of Julius W. Butler in Oakbrook, Ill., a Chicago suburb. This is the same Julius Butler who is an admitted fundraiser for the John Birch Society and active in several John Birch front organizations. He also is a sponsor of a New England Rally for God, Family, and Country held annually near Boston, which Otto Otepka attended last year. The guests at Mr. Butler's home last week included Robert Welch, founder and head of the John Birch Society, who spoke at length spewing forth the usual John Birch lunatic obsessions. Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart, I am told, were in charge of the refreshments that were served at the meeting and were introduced to the crowd and received applause.

This is the same James Stewart who stated to J. G. Sourwine that the American Defense Fund, which is James Stewart and him only, had no connection of any kind with the John Birch Society.

Surely, Mr. President, an investigator as trained and experienced as the counsel for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee is said to be, should on his own have questioned Mr. Stewart's statement and delved further. Julius Butler, at whose home Stewart recently attended a Birch Society rally, admitted in a telephone conversation with a reporter from

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 126

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JOINT RESOLUTION

To increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp
program for fiscal 1970 to \$750 million.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 16 (a) of the Food Stamp Act of 1964 is
4 amended by striking “\$340,000,000” and inserting
5 “\$750,000,000”.

Passed the Senate June 24, 1969.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

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91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 126

JOINT RESOLUTION

To increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal 1970 to \$750,000,000.

JUNE 25, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

H. J. RES. 934

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 7, 1969

Mr. POAGE (for himself, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. STUBBLEFIELD, Mr. PURCELL, Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. VIGORITO, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SISK, Mr. BURLISON of Missouri, Mr. LOWENSTEIN, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. MELCHER, Mrs. MAY, Mr. MAYNE, Mr. ZWACH, Mr. KLEPPE, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. McKNEALLY, and Mr. MIZELL) introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JOINT RESOLUTION

To increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal year 1970 to \$610,000,000.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That section 16(a) of the Food Stamp Act of 1964 is
- 4 amended by striking “\$340,000,000” and inserting
- 5 “\$610,000,000”.

JOINT RESOLUTION

To increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal 1970 to \$610,000,000.

By Mr. POAGE, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. STUBBLEFIELD, Mr. PURCELL, Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. VIGORITO, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SISK, Mr. BURLISON of Missouri, Mr. LOWENSTEIN, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. MELCHER, Mrs. MAY, Mr. MAYNE, Mr. ZWACH, Mr. KLEPPE, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. McKNEALLY, and Mr. MIZELL

OCTOBER 7, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Oct 8, 1969

13. ~~WINE; FOOD STAMP.~~ The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) ~~H. R. 14169, to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act which would remove certain restrictions against domestic wine under Title I of the Act; and H. J. Res. 934, to increase the appropriations authorization for food stamp program for fiscal 1970. p. D922~~
14. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Albert advised the House that Rep. Whitten will seek unanimous consent Thursday to send to conference the agricultural appropriations bill, 1970. p. H9301
15. PEACE CORPS. Disagreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 11039, the Peace Corps bill, and conferees were appointed. p. H9223
16. SOCIAL SECURITY. Rep. Skubitz urged his colleagues to increase old-age benefits under the Social Security program. p. H9297
17. ENVIRONMENT. Rep. Morse inserted an article "Pollution of the Merrimack River." pp. H9300-1
Rep. Saylor inserted an article dealing with "Law and Environment - II". pp. H9312-3
18. FARM BILL. Rep. Culver discussed H. R. 14206, to improve farm income and insure adequate supplies of agricultural commodities by extending and improving certain commodity programs. pp. H9303-7
- EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS
19. FISHING INDUSTRY. Rep. Pelly inserted Interior Under Secretary Train's speech to the Third Annual Fisheries Exposition. pp. E8259-60
20. CLEAN WATER. Rep. Obey spoke in favor of full funding of \$1 billion for sewage treatment construction and inserted a supporting article. p. E8261
Rep. Blatnik inserted an address by Arthur Godfrey urging clean water and a cleaner environment. pp. E8325-8
21. POPULATION. Rep. Bush said that the problems of population growth justifies increased earmarkings of AID funds for population programs and inserted an article "Missing Latin American Policy Must Deal With Population." p. E8262
22. PESTICIDES. Reps. Pelly and Obey inserted articles opposing use of DDT. pp. E8271, E8316
23. FORESTRY. Sen. Randolph paid tribute to the W. Va., mountain and forest festival. pp. E8294-6

- 24.- FARM BUREAU. Rep. Hutchinson paid tribute to a recently retired Michigan Farm Bureau official. p. E8309
25. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Stuckey inserted a Freight Forwarders Institute official's remarks "Tomorrow's Shipper Requirements." pp. E8321-3

BILLS INTRODUCED

26. TIMBER. H. R. 14259 by Rep. Hanna, to provide for the more efficient development and improved management of national forest commercial timberlands, to establish a high-timber yield fund; to the Agriculture Committee. Remarks of author E8303.
27. YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS. H. R. 14260 by Rep. Hanna, to establish in the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labor a Youth Conservation Corps; to the Education and Labor Committee.
28. CIGARETTES. H. R. 14241 by Rep. Byrne, to amend the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act to require cigarette packages to bear a statement of the fire hazards presented by smoking; to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Remarks of author pp. E8298-9.
29. TRADE. H. R. 14243 by Rep. Clark, H. R. 14255 by Rep. Slack, to encourage the growth of international trade on a fair and equitable basis; to the Ways and Means Committee.
30. POPULATION. H. R. 14245 by Rep. Dwyer, to establish a Commission on Population Growth and the American Future; to the Government Operations Committee.
31. ORGANIZATION. H. R. 14238 by Rep. Brown, to establish the Department of Health; to the Government Operations Committee.
32. PRICE SUPPORT. H. R. 14248 by Rep. Gubser, to provide for the termination of programs of price support for agricultural commodities by December 31, 1975; to the Agriculture Committee.
33. RECREATION. H. R. 14256 by Rep. Brown, to establish in the State of Michigan the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore; to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS:

- Oct. 9: Pending surplus property legislation, S. Govt. Operations.
Production research under marketing agreements and orders; and
honey promotion research, H. Agriculture (exec).
Occupational health and safety, H. Education & Labor.

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued October 15, 1969
For actions of October 14, 1969
91st-1st No. 167

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee received Interior appropriations conference report. House committee reported bill to increase food stamp authorization. House passed salary comparability bill. House subcommittee approved CCC dairy products donation bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 12781, the Interior and related agencies appropriations bill (H. Rept. 91-570) (pp. H. 9452-4). A table reflecting conferees' action on items relating to Forest Service is attached to this Digest.
2. P. L. 480; ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. The Agriculture Committee reported, without amendment H. R. 14169, to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act to remove certain restrictions against domestic wine (H. Rept. 91-565). p. H9574
3. DAIRY PRODUCTS. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved for full committee action H. R. 12588 as amended, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 in regard to the use of dairy products. p. D940
4. HONEY. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved for full committee action, H. R. 9655, the honey promotion and research bill. p. D940
5. HOUSING. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 13827, the housing and urban development bill. p. H9574
6. ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 4244, to amend section 576 of title 5, USC, pertaining to the Administrative Conference of the U. S., to remove the statutory ceiling on appropriations. p. H9574
7. PEACE CORPS. Received the conference report on H. R. 11039, the Peace Corps authorization bill (H. Rept. 91-564). p. H9454
8. FOOD STAMP. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 934 to increase the authorization for the food stamp program to \$610 ^{million} for fiscal year 1970 (H. Rept. 91-566). p. H9574
9. FEDERAL SALARY COMPARABILITY. Passed, 311-51, with amendments H. R. 13000, to implement the Federal employee comparability pay system (pp. H9459-95). Rejected, 281-81, a motion by Rep. Gross to recommit the bill to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee for further study (pp. H9493-4).
10. ECONOMY. Rep. Anderson criticized the Administration's alledged belief that an increasing unemployment rate is good - that it is economic progress. pp. H9495-6
Rep. Cleveland inserted an article regarding unemployment and inflation. pp. H9514-16.

INCREASED AUTHORIZATION FOR FOOD STAMP PROGRAM IN FISCAL YEAR 1970

OCTOBER 14, 1969.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. POAGE, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.J. Res. 934]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 934) to increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal year 1970 to \$610 million, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

PURPOSE

This bill would increase the appropriation authorization contained in section 16(a) of the Food Stamp Act of 1964 for the fiscal year 1970 by \$270 million—from \$340 million to \$610 million.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Section 16(a) of the Food Stamp Act of 1964 contains appropriation authorization through December 31, 1970. The Department of Agriculture has indicated that funding authorized in present law for fiscal 1970 (\$340 million) will be inadequate to provide program benefits and an orderly expansion of the food stamp program.

HEARINGS

Hearings on the food stamp program were held by the committee on September 3-5, 1969, and in addition many witnesses have interspersed comments on the program during the extensive general hearings on farm legislation. The committee approved House Joint Resolution 934, by a 25 to 4 vote.

Cost

The fiscal 1970 appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture, H.R. 11612, which passed the House on May 27, provided that the maximum statutory funds authorized by law would be appropriated for the food stamp program—\$340 million. Less than 1 month later, the Senate committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported and the Senate later passed a joint resolution which would raise the statutory ceiling for fiscal year 1970 to \$750 million. The Senate subsequently incorporated this increase in the Department of Agriculture's appropriation bill, which is awaiting conference. On September 24, 1969, the Senate passed S. 2547, a measure revamping the entire program and increasing the appropriation authorization to \$1,250 million for the current fiscal year, and providing for authorization of \$2 billion for fiscal 1971 and \$2.5 billion for fiscal 1972. This legislation would simply increase the authorized level of expenditures for the current fiscal year by \$270 million.

DEPARTMENTAL POSITION

The fiscal 1970 appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture is yet to become law; and in view of Public Law 91-33, limiting Federal expenditures to either the previous year's level or the pending measure, whichever is lower, expansion of the program has been somewhat inhibited. In view of the foregoing, the Department has indicated that not more than \$610-million can be spent during fiscal 1970. The Department's position is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 7, 1969.

HON. W. R. POAGE,
HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your inquiry as to the expense of the food stamp program in fiscal year 1970.

As you know, the President has requested \$610 million for food stamps in fiscal 1970. This amount is necessary to fully and effectively meet the food needs of the poor.

I urge your committee to authorize expenditure of the full amount of \$610 million.

Sincerely,

CLIFFORD M. HARDIN,
Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in *roman*):

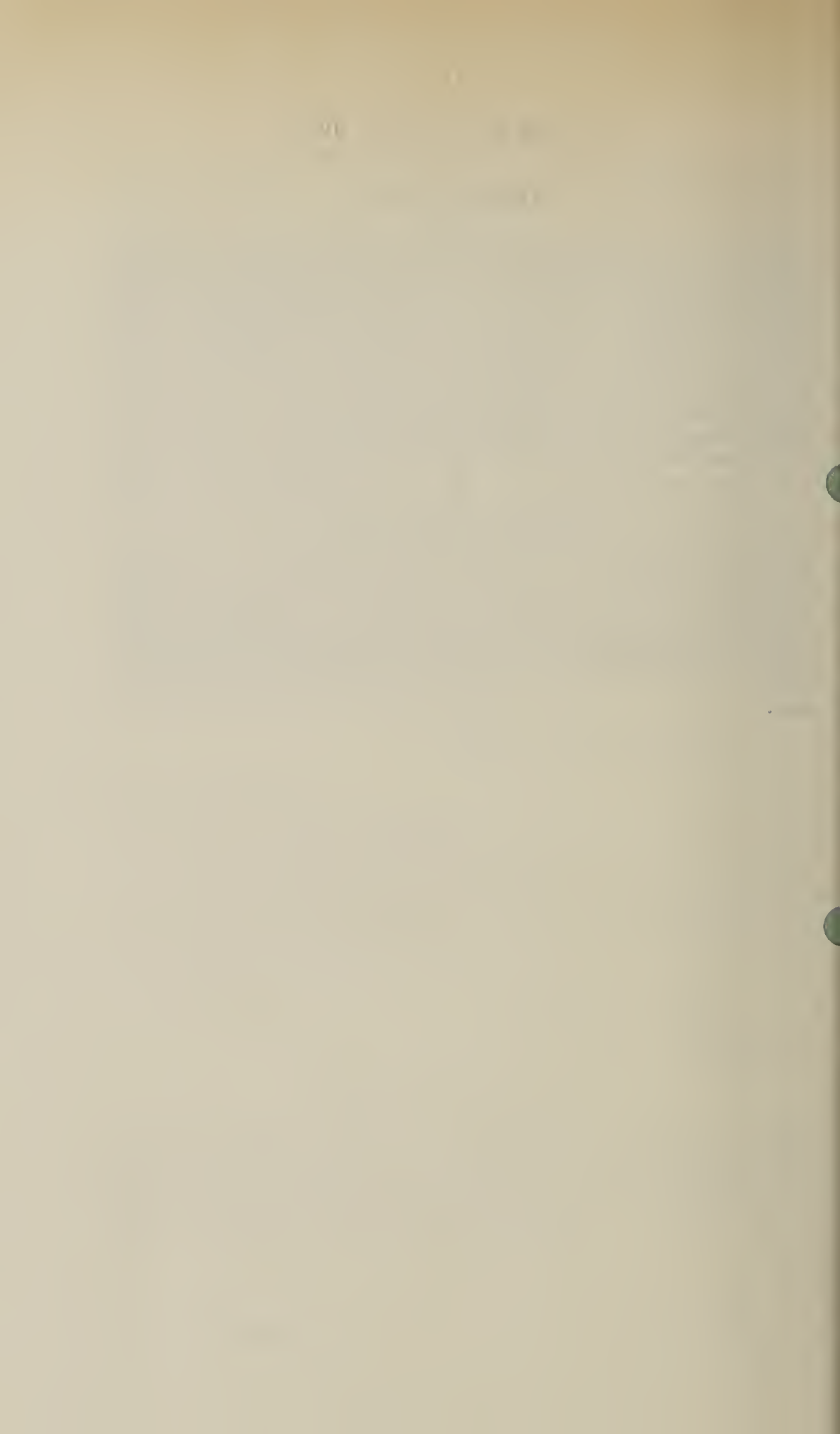
THE FOOD STAMP ACT OF 1964

* * * * *

APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 16. (a) To carry out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not in excess of \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965; not in excess of \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966; and not in excess of \$200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967; not in excess of \$200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968; not in excess of \$315,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969; not in excess of **[\$340,000,000]** \$610,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970; not in excess of \$170,000,000 for the six months ending December 31, 1970; and not in excess of such sum as may hereafter be authorized by Congress for any subsequent fiscal period. Such portion of any such appropriation as may be required to pay for the value of the coupon allotments issued to eligible households which is in excess of the charges paid by such households for such allotments shall be transferred to and made a part of the separate account created under section 7(d) of this Act. This Act shall be carried out only with funds appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury for that specific purpose and in no event shall it be carried out with funds derived from permanent appropriations. On or before January 20 of each year, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report setting forth operations under this Act during the preceding calendar year and projecting needs for the ensuing calendar year.

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91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 934

[Report No. 91-566]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 7, 1969

Mr. POAGE (for himself, Mr. McMILLAN, Mr. STUBBLEFIELD, Mr. PURCELL, Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. VIGORITO, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SISK, Mr. BURLISON of Missouri, Mr. LOWENSTEIN, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. MELCHER, Mrs. MAY, Mr. MAYNE, Mr. ZWACH, Mr. KLEPPE, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. McKNEALLY, and Mr. MIZELL) introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

OCTOBER 14, 1969

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

To increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal year 1970 to \$610,000,000.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 16 (a) of the Food Stamp Act of 1964 is
4 amended by striking “\$340,000,000” and inserting
5 “\$610,000,000”.

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 934

[Report No. 91-566]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal year 1970 to \$610,000,000.

By Mr. Poage, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Stubblefield, Mr. Purcell, Mr. O'Neal of Georgia, Mr. Foley, Mr. de la Garza, Mr. Viqueiro, Mr. Jones of North Carolina, Mr. Sisk, Mr. Burdison of Missouri, Mr. Lowenstein, Mr. Jones of Tennessee, Mr. Melcher, Mrs. May, Mr. Mayne, Mr. Zwach, Mr. Kleepe, Mr. Sebelius, Mr. McKeenally, and Mr. Mizell.

OCTOBER 7, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

OCTOBER 14, 1969

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Nov. 5, 1969

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION. Received and agreed to the conference report on S.1857, to authorize appropriations for activities of the National Science Foundation pursuant to Public Law 81-507, as amended (pp. S13841-43). This bill will now be sent to the President.

PEANUTS; APPLES. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 14030, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to extend the authority to transfer peanut acreage allotments; and S. 1456, to permit marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act applicable to apples so as to provide for paid advertising. p. D1027

CONSERVATION. Passed as reported S. 118, to grant the consent of the Congress to the Tahoe regional planning compact, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior and others to cooperate with the planning agency thereby created. pp. S13795-13800

CIGARETTES. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 6543, the proposed Public Health Cigarette Smoking Act. p. D1027

USER CHARGES; AIRWAYS. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 3108, the proposed Airport and Airways Development Act of 1969. p. D1027

RESEARCH FUNDS. Sen. Mathias criticized proposed cuts in research and training program funds. p. S13763

PESTICIDES. Sen. Nelson inserted articles showing the "growing list of countries who have placed substantial controls on the use of the pesticide DD^T." pp. S13822-3

SELECTIVE SERVICE. Sens. Dole and Kennedy urged the Senate to act on draft reform. pp. S13832-3, S13843

HUNGER. Sen. Percy called for positive action to extend the tenure of the "Hunger" Committee. pp. S13833-4

POLLUTION. Sen. Murphy discussed and inserted an article, "Air Pollution: Toward a Cleaner Car." p. S13839

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced the Senate will consider the truth-in-credit bill on Thurs., the independent offices, **public works**, and continuing resolution appropriation bills next week; a food stamp authorization bill will be considered within the next several days. p. S13835

HOUSE

FOOD STAMPS. Passed under suspension of the rules H. J. Res. 934, to increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal year 1970 from \$340 million to \$610 million. pp. H10539-42

REA LOANS. Rep. Michel said he had asked for "..... an intensive review of large generation and transmission loans made by the previous REA Administrator." pp. H10614-7

18. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES: POLITICAL ACTIVITY. Sen. Nelsen inserted an article by Sen. Murphy, Calif., dealing with the establishment of a Federal civil service merit system free of "political arm-twisting and partisan manipulation." pp. H10610-1
19. URBAN AFFAIRS. Rep. Reuss listed the names of participants in the conference on "The States and the Urban Crisis," and inserted the American Assembly's final report. pp. H10605-7
20. OPINION POLL. Rep. Stratton inserted the results of an opinion poll which contains items of interest to this Department. pp. H10617-8
21. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that H. R. 14465, to provide for the improvement of the Nation's airport system and for the imposition of airport and airway user charges will be considered today Nov. 6. p. D1029

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

22. HOUSING. Rep. Price, Tex., stated that "rural America with only 30 percent of Nation's population has half of its substandard housing," and urged enactment of the rural housing extension bill. p. E9385
Rep. Hanna criticized the "impending housing crisis and the ill-conceived anti-inflation policies being followed by the administration." pp. E9403-7
23. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Udall stated that "dynamic changes are taking place in American agriculture" and that "One of the most significant movements is that of large corporations into agriculture" and inserted an article on this subject. p. E9388

BILLS INTRODUCED

24. RESEARCH. S. 3118 by Sen. Pell, H. R. 14700 by Rep. Rogers, to amend the National Sea Grant College and Program Act of 1966 in order to authorize coastal zone laboratory programs; to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. Remarks of Rep. Rogers pp. E9379-80.
25. RETIREMENT. H. R. 14672 by Rep. Burke, to permit officers and employees of the Federal Government to elect coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; to the Ways and Means Committee.
26. FARM PROGRAM. H. R. 14675 by Rep. Conable, to adjust agricultural production, to provide a transitional program for farmers; to the Agriculture Committee.
27. ORGANIZATION. H. R. 14679 by Rep. Hamilton, to establish in the Executive Office of the President an independent agency to be known as the Office of Executive Management; to the Government Operations Committee.
H. R. 14698 by Rep. O'Neill, to reorganize the executive branch of the Government by transferring to the Secretary of the Interior certain functions of the Secretary of Agriculture; to the Agriculture Committee.
28. FOOD STAMPS. H. R. 14694 by Rep. Fraser, to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 to authorize elderly persons to exchange food stamps under certain circumstances for meals prepared and served by private nonprofit organizations; to the Agriculture Committee.
29. HOUSING. H. R. 14695 by Rep. Gonzalez, to establish a development bank to aid in financing low- and moderate-income housing, employment opportunities for unemploy-

ports on all funds obligated and expended in the entire chemical and biological program. The intent of this revised language is fully spelled out in the statement of the managers on the part of the House, and therefore I will not take the time of the House to go into it in detail here. I can assure the House that this area of our Defense Establishment will continue to receive the closest scrutiny.

Now I will be happy to answer the question of my able, distinguished friend from Iowa.

There is nothing in this bill that will in any sense be harmful or injurious to the present capabilities we have in this area. However, the bill does provide for certain safeguards, which I am sure the gentleman understands are needed in this area that have been so well demonstrated by recent events.

I want to assure the gentleman further that this committee intends to keep very careful scrutiny over this entire area of chemical warfare, and we will follow up very carefully what the provisions of this bill require, and what the conferees have agreed upon to be included in the bill.

Mr. GROSS. As a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs which held hearings on the transportation of these chemical and biological weapons, I commend the committee and the conference for having set up more stringent controls for transportation, but I do not yield to the sentiment in this country which apparently would outlaw or hamper the ability of the United States to wage chemical and biological warfare if it were attacked by another nation using these weapons. In other words, I simply do not want to see the program hampered insofar as the United States is concerned to the point where we do not have reliable weapons for retaliation in this area. No one in his right mind could want to see chemical or biological warfare but until all other world powers agree to the elimination of these weapons. This country must have them available.

Mr. PHILBIN. I can assure the gentleman from Iowa that that is not the case. We have been very careful in the consideration of this matter. I thank the gentleman for his interest and contribution.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Boggs). Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 259]

Ashley	Gallagher	Pirnie
Barrett	Gialmo	Powell
Berry	Gray	Price, Tex.
Blackburn	Green, Pa.	Pucinski
Bolling	Griffin	Reifel
Brown, Calif.	Halpern	Rooney, N.Y.
Byrne, Pa.	Hathaway	Rooney, Pa.
Cahill	Hébert	Rosenthal
Carter	Howard	Scheuer
Celler	Jarman	Sisk
Clark	Kirwan	Smith, Calif.
Conable	Lowenstein	Steiger, Ariz.
Coughlin	McClory	Stokes
Daddario	Mathias	Udall
Dawson	Monagan	Ullman
Derwinski	Moorhead	Utt
Diggs	Morton	Watson
Esch	Mosher	Whalley
Fasell	Murphy, N.Y.	Wolff
Flynt	Passman	Wyatt
Foley	Pepper	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this rollcall 369 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

INCREASED AUTHORIZATION FOR FOOD STAMP PROGRAM, 1970

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 934) to increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal year 1970 to \$610,000,000.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 934

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 16(a) of the Food Stamp Act of 1964 is amended by striking "\$340,000,000" and inserting "\$610,000,000".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution simply increases the authorization for the food stamp program as it now exists from \$340 million in the present authorization and appropriation to \$610 million, which is the amount which the Secretary of Agriculture has stated he could efficiently use during the current fiscal year.

This resolution does not change any other part of the basic act. Our Committee on Agriculture has held long hearings on such changes. I hope that it will be possible to bring out a comprehensive bill in regard to Food Stamps and other agriculture matters. If possible we will report such a bill before Christmas. This resolution does not involve the fundamental bill, but this resolution is needed now. The Department of Agriculture says it needs it. The Appropriations Committee is now meeting in conference with the Senate. They need action on this item.

There is general agreement on this resolution. It does not commit anyone to any aspect of the basic program, but it does provide the authority which is

presently needed. It was reported by a vote of 25 to 4 by our committee. I think it should be passed without delay.

That is all there is to it, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. MAY).

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, there is one simple thing before us today—a resolution that will raise the authorized level of food stamp funding from the present \$340 million to \$610 million.

This resolution is not the administration's food stamp program. In this resolution are just the funds that are urgently needed by the Department of Agriculture so that they can move forward with the present ongoing food stamp program during the remainder of the fiscal year.

The administration has requested comprehensive amendments to improve and expand the present food stamp legislation. The Senate has already passed far-reaching legislation. The House Agriculture Committee has just completed hearings on various food stamp proposals.

But we cannot wait to provide more funds to deal with the problems of hunger and malnutrition. In his May 6 message to Congress, president Nixon stated:

The moment is at hand to put an end to hunger in America itself . . . It is a moment to act with vigor; it is a moment to be recalled with pride.

Today, let us share this sense of urgency and act with vigor.

I am aware that there are many people who want to make substantive changes in the food stamp program. But, this is neither the time nor the place. The issue that faces us today is the urgent need for passage of this resolution.

In the Agriculture Committee we are working hard to get food stamp legislation ready. We are hopeful that a comprehensive food stamp bill can be reported soon. As the principal sponsor of the administration's proposal, I am working with all my ability to see that the Agriculture Committee understands the urgency of this legislation and acts accordingly.

The resolution before us is similar to one passed by the Senate earlier this year, except that the Senate authorized a total of \$750 million. One-third of the fiscal year has already passed and the \$610 million authorized by the present resolution will provide an efficient and effective food stamp program during the 8 months that remain. Moreover, the passage of this resolution is necessary to allow the conferees on the agriculture appropriations bill to reach agreement.

The \$610 million authorization will allow the Department of Agriculture to expand the food stamp program into areas that desire to participate. Only 2 weeks ago, the Department designated 57 new areas for the food stamp program. These were small counties without any existing program.

However, the Department has requests from many other areas, such as New York City which presently has a commodity distribution program, that are anxious to begin a food stamp program.

A \$610 million funding level will allow the Department to designate waiting areas for food stamps now.

The Department will also be able to raise the food stamp allotments that are provided to poor families, so that they will be more nearly adequate for purchasing a nutritionally adequate diet. This can be done within the scope of the existing legislation. The only thing lacking is the funds to act.

The Department of Agriculture indicates that everything that can be done under present legislative authority can be done within a fiscal 1970 appropriation of \$610 million. Expenditure of these funds in the last two-thirds of the current fiscal year will gear the food stamp program up to a billion dollar level for fiscal 1971.

The resolution before us is a matter of urgency. Hunger is both a basic and a pressing problem. We cannot delay acting. We must not fail to act.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. MAY. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

(Mr. FINDLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FINDLEY. I would like to express my support for this resolution, and also to raise a question as to how far the funds provided by this resolution will go in meeting the unmet needs of the country.

I mention this because last spring as the result of a study of this matter I discovered to my dismay that more than 400 counties in the United States had neither a food stamp nor a commodity distribution program. This was a matter of local decision, local authorities had not asked to participate in either program. But at the same time I was informed that only about 50 counties were in the backlog of applicants for food stamp authorization.

Can the gentlewoman give me any assurance that the funds provided by this resolution will by the end of the fiscal year finance a program for all counties in the country?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman from Washington has expired.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for the additional time.

Again may I repeat what the Secretary of Agriculture has told us: let us make the distinction here, we have 57 counties which USDA has just designated as new areas. There are also many other counties that have already expressed a desire to have the program. How many can come in within the 8 months left in this fiscal year depends on a number of other things, but we believe this money will fund those that are ready to move in the next 8 months.

The gentleman from Illinois raised the question of 400 counties not yet under direct distribution of food stamps. I think we will have to assume that a large preponderance of those may not have yet

applied for food stamp programs—there may be local resistance. But we are not talking about funding all of those because that would be trying to figure needed funds for counties that have not even asked to go into the program as yet.

Mr. FINDLEY. If the gentlewoman will yield further, the Secretary of Agriculture did take note of the fact that there were a sizable number of counties that had no family food-aid program. If I recall correctly he indicated that by the end of the fiscal year he hoped that there would be no counties in the United States without a family food aid assistance program, and I just wondered if the gentlewoman could bring us up to date as to facts.

Mrs. MAY. I think the Secretary did say that earlier in the year. But he had hoped to get the funds much sooner than this, and I am sure he would have been able to reach them all if he had had more funds earlier this year. But I am talking of those designated and waiting on the list. They are waiting to be funded, and they are ready to go, there are no legislative obstacles. These counties should all be covered within the next few months, or as soon as the Department has the money.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman from Washington has again expired.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. SULLIVAN).

(Mrs. SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, this is a take-it-or-leave-it bill, inadequate for today's needs, limited to only 8 months' expenditures, called up under procedures prohibiting amendments or extended debate. But let us take it, and then make sure that hereafter this situation never occurs again on this issue.

We thought we had taken care of this problem here last year, when the House on July 30, 1968, overwhelmingly agreed to a substitute, cosponsored by 129 other Members, which I offered to the committee food stamp bill, and we agreed to a 4-year extension of the Food Stamp Act without any limitations whatsoever on the amounts which Congress could appropriate.

Unfortunately, that resounding victory over the Committee on Agriculture which we scored in the House on July 30, 1968, was snatched away from us in the House-Senate conference committee, where House conferees unsympathetic to our objectives and Senate conferees who apparently could not care what happened to the food stamp program joined in vetoing the House action. The result was the passage on September 25, 1968, of a food stamp bill for the 1969 and 1970 fiscal years only—with appropriations ceilings far below what were needed to meet the nutritional requirements of needy Americans. It was obvious that the 1969 and 1970 fiscal year limitations would permit no sizable expansion or improvement of the food stamp program.

THE NEEDS WERE JUST AS EVIDENT TO US LAST YEAR

So why was the Senate so surprised this year to find the food stamp program was not feeding every hungry American a full diet? The very same Senators who served on the Committee on Agriculture last year and joined in killing the House-passed open-ended authorization provision have since become champions of the hungry—people who have stayed hungry for the past 16 months because of that action on the food stamp legislation in 1968.

I was not surprised by the actions of the House conferees in that conference. We all knew they opposed what we did here on July 30, 1968. But the crocodile tears shed in the other body this year over the plight of the poor in getting sufficient food cannot wash away the Senate's part in it.

The Senators knew we had to contend over here with a committee having legislative jurisdiction over a program in which it has little real interest and for which it has had no real sympathy. After our House victory, when we desperately needed help from committed Senators, we got none.

To forgive is divine, and I hope that every poor American man, woman or child who has gone without sufficient food these past 16 months, because of cruel limitations in effect on food stamp appropriations, can somehow feel it within his or her heart to forgive those responsible.

The same poverty and hunger which exist today existed in even worse form a year and a half ago. It took no televised investigation to convince the House in 1968 that a vast expansion in the food stamp program was essential.

AN 8-MONTH BILL ONLY

We can of course say to the Senate, "better late than never," but actually, it is much, much later—and will get later still—before the situation can be saved. That is because we are not getting a chance in the House this year to repeat our victory of last year; we are being forced by the parliamentary situation, and by legislative realities, to take this skimpy, 8-month extension as the only device available to us to enable the House-Senate conferees on the agriculture appropriation bill to agree to a figure of more than \$340 million for this current fiscal year, which began a long 4 months ago.

Well, there will be other years. But we must not again permit such defeat of the will of the House on a program the House pioneered, in 1959, and which it has strongly supported in every clear test thereafter.

When the conference bill came back to us last year, I said we would have to devise other mechanisms for protecting the food stamp program and not continue to provide annual life-or-death power over it to a committee which has been so openly hostile to it. But the administration changed; the new administration took months to decide whether it wanted to keep or kill the program—and I suspect it still is not sure on that—and there

was no purpose to be served in trying to get for the administration authority it did not want and would not use. In the meantime, the Senate was denouncing the Food Stamp Act of 1964 as an incorrigible delinquent needing "reform."

BASIC PROBLEM IN FOOD STAMP PROGRAM IS RECURRING INADEQUACY OF FUNDS

I am not so smug a parent of the food stamp program to close my eyes to its deficiencies or shortcomings. But it is not the Food Stamp Act which is defective—it is one provision of the amended law dealing with ceilings on appropriations. If we can appropriate sufficient funds, the program can be expanded to additional areas and the administrative shortcomings in the program can be corrected—giving participants more stamps at less cost, so that they can, in fact, purchase an adequate diet at a price they can afford.

Secretary Orville Freeman asked for the chance to do that, and the Senate in 1968 turned him down when it vetoed our open-ended authorization. Secretary Clifford Hardin asks for an opportunity now to expand the program. This bill will give it to him for a period of exactly 8 months. And that is all.

Since we cannot amend this bill or replace it with a substitute bill, we must pass it today, and vow that for the 1971 and subsequent fiscal years we will make sure we are allowed to appropriate whatever amounts are necessary to assure every poor American an adequate diet, wherever he lives. To do less would be a travesty on our sense of humanity, for we grow food in this country in such abundance as to cost us billions of dollars a year just to keep it off the market.

I have no enthusiasm for this measure today, but, like a trip to the dentist, it is something you have to do. So I will vote for it.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CONTE).

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to rise in support of House Joint Resolution 934 to increase the authorization from \$340 million to \$610 million.

In doing so, however, I want to make clear that I consider today's action simply an interim measure. It is absolutely essential that this House proceed as soon as possible to enact a comprehensive food stamp bill.

I might add, Mr. Speaker, that I also consider the \$610 million figure less than adequate. As you know, the Senate has earlier authorized expenditures of \$750 million.

But the important thing about today's resolution is not merely that it increases the authorization for food stamps, but that it enables us to display once again our good faith and determination to move decisively toward passage of comprehensive food stamp legislation.

Just a few weeks ago the other body overwhelmingly adopted the bill S. 2457 by a vote of 78 to 14—the most comprehensive legislation passed by either House in history. Its introduction and support was completely bipartisan.

Speaking of the Senate effort recently in his message to Congress, the President stated:

The Senate has shown a willingness to join in this commitment and has acted with dispatch. I urge the House to move so as not to prolong any further the day when this ancient curse of malnutrition and hunger is eliminated in this most modern of nations.

Mr. Speaker, there can be no question that there is massive bipartisan support in this body to move swiftly and decisively on this issue.

As you know, the House Agriculture Committee has just completed hearings on food stamp legislation. I believe these hearings have made crystal clear that food stamp legislation cannot be delayed any longer.

It is well known, Mr. Speaker, that some members of our Agriculture Committee hold a different view. They hope to delay the reporting of food stamp legislation until a farm bill is reported out.

The rationale for this tactic appears to be that only by holding food stamp legislation hostage can a farm bill be reported with hope of passage.

I am convinced, Mr. Speaker, that my colleagues will not stand for such a tactic. Indeed, it may well backfire, and be the surest way to prevent passage of any new farm program.

And so, in supporting this resolution today, I am sure I reflect the sentiments of many in this body that the step we take today is merely a first step.

This step must be followed soon by a major stride toward a comprehensive food stamp program that will take us well down the road toward an end to hunger in this, the richest nation on earth.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ZWACH).

(Mr. ZWACH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, the resolution before us presents one issue—whether to increase the 1970 authorization for the food stamp program from its current level of \$340 million to \$610 million. It is essential that we do so.

Let us recognize that this is an interim measure. As a sponsor of the administration's comprehensive food stamp legislation, I believe that the present program can be greatly improved.

The House Agriculture Committee, of which I am a member has just completed hearings on food stamp legislation. I am working to see that a comprehensive food stamp bill is reported soon.

However, we need the present resolution authorizing a fiscal 1970 expenditure level of \$610 million right now. The Senate has already passed a similar resolution authorizing \$750 million. A third of the fiscal year has already gone. It is time to act and approve a \$610 million authorization level that has been requested by the administration. Until we act the conference committee considering the fiscal 1970 agriculture appropriation will be unable to sufficiently fund this year's food assistance programs.

The additional funds that we authorize

will allow the Department of Agriculture to expand the food stamp program into areas that have already requested it. There are 135 such areas in 22 States. These are in addition to the nearly 60 small counties that USDA has designated for the food stamp program in the past 2 weeks.

The additional funds will also allow the Department to make adjustments that are possible within the scope of the present program. They will be able to provide stamp allotments that more nearly reflect the cost of a nutritionally adequate diet.

The Department needs this authorization and it needs it now. It is time to act. Let us do so.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, I have not been one of the enthusiastic supporters of the food stamp plan. However, regardless of whether you are for the food stamp plan or whether you are against it, I think you should vote for this resolution. The Senate passed a measure providing \$750 million. What we are doing today is not changed the food stamp plan at all. We are merely giving the House permission to appropriate \$610 million instead of \$340 million for those who do support the food stamp plan. That is all the money that the Secretary of Agriculture has assured us he could use during the rest of this fiscal year.

For those of you who have opposed the food stamp plan in the past, you are now given the opportunity to vote for \$610 million instead of \$750 million. So I think it is the best plan for those of us against it or for it to support this resolution, and I sincerely hope that the House will unanimously pass this resolution.

(Mr. ANNUNZIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, no one who cares about the problems of poor people in this country can be against legislation to increase the ceiling on food stamp appropriations for this fiscal year from \$340,000,000 to \$610,000,000. It should be higher, but there is no way under the parliamentary situation we can amend this bill to make it higher. Hence, I will vote to suspend the rules and pass House Joint Resolution 934, even though it is a completely inadequate bill.

We have no choice in the matter at this particular time. If this bill had come before us in February or March, or in some reasonable time after the start of the session, we could have insisted on the right to offer amendments and make a better bill out of it. But it is now November—4 months into the fiscal year this bill is intended to cover—and we are just now getting our first opportunity to act on a food stamp authorization bill which should have been enacted prior to July 1.

The appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture has been held up for months because the House conferees are not permitted to agree to any figure for the food stamp program in excess of the present legal ceiling of \$340,000,000. The Senate has voted \$750,000,000 for food stamps this year. Everyone agrees \$340,000,000 is too low. The new administration says the amount should

be \$610,000,000. That is what this bill now would permit to be appropriated.

If we reject the bill today because of the procedures being followed in calling it up for House action under suspension of the rules, no one can foresee what will happen. Inevitably there will be a further delay in acting on the appropriation bill. And in the meantime, millions of American families who could be eating better under the food stamp program are being denied that opportunity.

I bitterly resent the manner in which the bill we put through the House last year—under the leadership of the distinguished gentlewoman from Missouri, Mrs. LEONOR SULLIVAN—a bill which I was proud to cosponsor, was “sold out” in conference between the House and Senate. That bill would have taken off all ceilings on food stamp appropriations. Congress could then have appropriated whatever amounts it determined were needed. Instead, we are limited at the present time to the ceiling of \$340,000,000, which is completely inadequate.

The new administration waited a long time to decide on its position on the food stamp program, and the House Committee on Agriculture has succeeded in dragging this thing out to more than 10 months. As I said, 4 months of the fiscal year are already gone. Enough, I say. Let us repair the damage to the program, at least to the limited extent this bill permits.

If we pass this bill, and the sum of \$610,000,000 is appropriated, the people in Chicago who are participating in the food stamp program—or who want to, and are eligible—will be able to obtain substantially more food stamps, for less money than they are now asked to pay. That is one of the major purposes of this increase in the appropriation authorization. The idea is to permit a family to pay no more than a third of its income and get enough food stamps for an adequate diet. This is much better than the present situation. I am for this improvement. We tried to get it through in the bill we passed here last year. It is truly a shame that the Sullivan-Annunzio bill, sponsored also by 128 other Members of the House, did not become law in 1968.

This bill today permits addition of many new areas to the food stamp program. That, too, is what we would have accomplished in 1968, if the House-passed bill had become law.

This bill is effective for only 8 months. We will have to take up the issue again in the next session. I hope that by then the gentlewoman from Missouri, who has courageously led this fight for so many years, will get the help to which she is entitled from this administration to pass an adequate bill—without ceilings on appropriations.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of House Joint Resolution 934, which would increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal year 1970 to \$610 million, which is an increase of \$240 million over the appropriation authorization of the Food Stamp Act of 1964.

I believe we all recognize the role the food stamp program has played in providing a more equitable share of our food abundance to low-income families. In my own State of Hawaii, for example, since the food stamp program was inaugurated in April 1966, its benefits have been extended to over 2,000 families. This worthy program has assisted eligible needy families in many other parts of the Nation, and this \$610 million authorization will insure its continuance.

In our land of plenty, it is fitting that our Nation's food abundance should be utilized to the maximum extent practicable to safeguard the health and well-being of our Nation's needy, who would face the scourge of malnutrition without the benefits of this program. The almost instant success of the food stamp program goes to prove that it is not only an effective instrument in the war on poverty, but that it is also blessed with the beneficent spirit of America.

I consider this program to be one of the best thus far instituted to provide needy, low-income families with a balanced diet, and I take great pride in the fact that I played a role, however small, in the enactment of the Food Stamp Act of 1964.

The authorization for increased funding of the food stamp program, which we are now considering, would insure the continuing effectiveness of the program in meeting the needs of its intended beneficiaries.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge a favorable vote for House Joint Resolution 934. By its adoption we will be waging a real battle in the war on poverty.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas—that the House suspended the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 934).

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING CERTAIN EQUIPMENT FOR USE IN THE OFFICES OF MEMBERS, OFFICERS, AND COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 13949) to provide certain equipment for use in the offices of Members, officers, and committees of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 13949

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled; That (a) at the request of any Member, officer, or committee of the House of Representatives, or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and with the approval of the Committee on House Administration, but subject to the limitations prescribed by this Act, the Clerk of the House shall furnish electrical and mechanical office equipment for use in the office of that Member, Resident Commissioner, officer, or committee. Office equip-

ment so furnished is limited to equipment of those types and categories which the Committee on House Administration shall prescribe.

(b) Office equipment furnished under this section shall be registered in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives and shall remain the property of the House of Representatives.

(c) The cost of office equipment furnished under this section shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

(d) The Committee on House Administration shall prescribe such regulations as it considers necessary to carry out the purposes of this section. The regulations shall limit, on such basis as the committee considers appropriate, the total value of office equipment, with allowance for equipment depreciation, which may be in use at any one time in the office of a Member or the Resident Commissioner.

SEC. 2. (a) The joint resolution entitled “Joint resolution to authorize the Clerk of the House of Representatives to furnish certain electrical or mechanical office equipment for the use of Members, officers, and committees of the House of Representatives”, approved March 25, 1953 (2 U.S.C. 112a-112d, inclusive), is repealed.

(b) The repeal by subsection (a) of this section of the joint resolution of March 25, 1953, does not deprive any Member, officer, or committee of the House of Representatives, or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, of entitlement to the continued possession and use of office equipment furnished, under any provision of that joint resolution, to that Member, officer, committee, or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and in use on the effective date of this Act. However, the total value (less allowance for depreciation) of that equipment furnished to a Member or the Resident Commissioner under the first section and section 2 of the joint resolution of March 25, 1953, while in use by that Member or the Resident Commissioner on and after the effective date of this Act shall be taken into account for the purpose of determining the total value of equipment in use at any one time in the office of the Member or the Resident Commissioner under the regulations prescribed by the Committee on House Administration under the first section of this Act.

SEC. 3. This Act shall become effective at the beginning of the first calendar month which commences on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I do not oppose the bill, but in order that we may have an explanation of it, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman demand a second?

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I do, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

The purpose of H.R. 13949 is as simple as it is short in printed content. The bill itself is intended to repeal all existing legislation in the House of Representatives having to do with the office equipment program for Members in the House of Representatives.

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued
For actions of

Nov. 7, 1969

Nov. 6, 1969

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed measure to increase food stamp appropriation authorization. House agreed to Great Plains program conference report. Senate committee reported peanut acreage allotments and marketing orders for apples bills. House committee reported foreign aid authorization bill. Rep. Brown, Ohio, introduced and discussed farm bill.

Apr 6, 1969

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 12307, the independent offices and HUD appropriation bill, 1970 (S. Rept. 91-521) (p. S. 13847). The "Daily Digest" states, "As approved by the committee, the bill would appropriate a total of \$14,981,949,999, and increase of \$72,860,000 over the House-passed figure of \$14,909,089,000" (p. D1034).
2. APPLES; PEANUTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 14030, to amend section 358a(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to extend the authority to transfer peanut acreage allotments (S. Rept. 91-525). p. S13848
The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 1456, to amend sections 2(3) and 8c(6) (1) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to permit marketing orders applicable to apples to provide for apid advertising (S. Rept. 91-524). p. S13848
3. WILDLIFE. The Commerce Committee reported with amendments H. R. 11363, to prevent the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the United States; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife taken contrary to State law (S. Rept. 91-526). p. S13848
4. CREDIT. Passed as reported S. 823, to enable consumers to protect themselves against arbitrary, erroneous, and malicious credit information (pp. S13900-03, S13905-9). Agreed to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute which would permit a consumer, whenever he is turned down, to have the right to find out what is in his credit file and to have it corrected. (p. S13910).
5. FOOD STAMPS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 934, to increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal year 1970 to \$610 million (pp. S13893-7). This measure will now be sent to the President.
6. PESTICIDES; ENVIRONMENT. Sen. Tydings deplored our "carelessness" with pesticides in our environment. pp. S13849-50
7. SHIPPING. Sen. Mondale stated that he will "insist on fair treatment of the Great Lakes shipping industry in any new maritime program which may be enacted. p. S13851
8. TAXATION. Sen. Curtis commended the staffs of the Jt. Committee on Internal Revenue and the Finance Committee for the work they have done in the last few weeks in handling the tax reform bill. pp. S13863-4
9. RESEARCH FUNDS. Sen. Allen opposed proposed cuts in health and research funds. pp. S13864-6
10. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Sen. Stennis spoke in favor of the House-passed provision to the Selective Service Act to prohibit random selection. p. S13891
Sen. Smith, Me., opposed ending the Draft Act "months earlier -- and.... in a election year." p. S13899

SPARKMAN), and the Senator from Texas (Mr. YARBOROUGH) are absent on official business.

On this vote, the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HUGHES) is paired with the Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON). If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay," and the Senator from Washington would vote "yea."

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. ERVIN), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. RIBICOFF) would each vote "yea."

Mr. GRIFFIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. AIKEN) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. SAXBE) are absent on official business.

The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. BAKER), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CASE), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK), the Senators from Arizona (Mr. FANNIN and Mr. GOLDWATER), the Senator from New York (Mr. GOOD-ELL), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. FONG), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. MATHIAS), the Senator from California (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. SMITH), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. TOWER) are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Vermont (Mr. PROUTY) is absent in order to attend the funeral of a friend.

If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont (Mr. AIKEN), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. BAKER), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK), the Senators from Arizona (Mr. FANNIN and Mr. GOLDWATER), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. FONG), the Senator from California (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), and the Senator from Texas (Mr. TOWER) would each vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Illinois (Mr. SMITH) is paired with the Senator from New York (Mr. GOOD-ELL). If present and voting, the Senator from Illinois would vote "yea," and the Senator from New York would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Vermont (Mr. PROUTY) is paired with the Senator from Maryland (Mr. MATHIAS). If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont would vote "yea," and the Senator from Maryland would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 58, nays 9, as follows:

[No. 141 Leg.]

YEAS—58

Allen	Ellender	Pearson
Allott	Gravel	Pell
Anderson	Griffin	Percy
Bellmon	Gurney	Proxmire
Bennett	Hansen	Randolph
Bible	Harris	Russell
Boggs	Holland	Schweiker
Brooke	Hruska	Scott
Burdick	Inouye	Smith, Maine
Byrd, Va.	Jordan, Idaho	Spong
Byrd, W. Va.	Mansfield	Stennis
Cannon	McClellan	Symington
Church	McGee	Talmadge
Cook	McIntyre	Thurmond
Cooper	Miller	Tydings
Cotton	Mondale	Williams, N.J.
Curtis	Moss	Williams, Del.
Dodd	Mundt	Young, N. Dak.
Dole	Muskie	
Eagleton	Pastore	

NAYS—9

Fulbright	Javits	Nelson
Hart	McCarthy	Packwood
Hatfield	McGovern	Young, Ohio

NOT VOTING—33

Aiken	Goodell	Metcalfe
Baker	Gore	Montoya
Bayh	Hartke	Murphy
Case	Hollings	Prouty
Cranston	Hughes	Ribicoff
Dominick	Jackson	Saxbe
Eastland	Jordan, N.C.	Smith, Ill.
Ervin	Kennedy	Sparkman
Fannin	Long	Stevens
Fong	Magnuson	Tower
Goldwater	Mathias	Yarborough

So the conference report was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 441) providing for adjournment of the House from Thursday, November 6, 1969 to Wednesday, November 12, 1969, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

(The following proceedings on the food stamp bill, which occurred during the consideration of the conference report on the military procurement bill, are printed at this point in the RECORD by unanimous consent.)

AMENDMENT OF THE FOOD STAMP ACT OF 1964

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Louisiana, and must say I regret exceedingly my failure to yield to him sooner. He spoke to me about his matter some time ago.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the message from the House of Representatives pertaining to House Joint Resolution 934.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate House Joint Resolution 934, to increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal year 1970 to \$610 million, which was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, on June 24, the Senate passed Senate Joint Resolution 126, which increased the authorization for the food stamp program from \$340 million to \$750 million.

I have done everything I could to induce the House of Representatives to pass on that resolution during the past 4 months, but to no avail, until yesterday, when the House passed its own joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 934.

The only difference between the Senate resolution passed in June and the one passed by the House of Representatives yesterday is in the amount of the authorization. The present law provides for an authorization of \$340 million per year. The House joint resolution is identical with that of the Senate, except that, in lieu of \$750 million, the sum of \$610 million is authorized.

The House of Representatives had good reason to make this amount \$610 million, because the evidence produced showed that the maximum amount that

could be utilized for food stamps by the administration for fiscal year 1970 is \$610 million.

Mr. President, I have discussed this matter with both the minority and majority leaders, and they expressed no objection to this matter being considered today.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, before the joint resolution is agreed to, I wish to thank my distinguished chairman, and congratulate him for the fact that his effort, begun last June, has finally come to fruition.

The adoption of this joint resolution will not simply mean that we will have concluded this particular legislation, but it will also mean that the conference on the Agriculture appropriation bill, which has been held up for so long, may now be speedily concluded.

I call attention to the fact that the Senate bill was passed on July 7, and we appointed our conferees at that time. The other body appointed their conferees more than 3 months later, on October 9. We have had four meetings of the conferees since that time, and I think the Senator from Louisiana knows that we have disposed of all matters embraced within the bills of the two Houses except the food stamp amendment and three other amendments which the House conferees felt should be considered in connection with this particular item.

So, in congratulating the Senator from Louisiana, I wish to say that he is conferring a real service upon the Senate and upon agriculture generally, because many important items in that bill, and not in disagreement between the two Houses at all, have been tied up all this time because of the pendency of this measure. I think it might be well to state at this time that not only, as the Senator from Louisiana said, have the leaders on both sides agreed to this compromise, but our distinguished friend, the junior Senator from South Dakota (Mr. McGOVERN), who had been quite insistent upon a somewhat larger amount, not only for fiscal 1970 but thereafter, has advised both the Senator from Louisiana and me, as well as others, that at this stage he is quite content to accept the \$610 million for 1970 embraced in this joint resolution from the House of Representatives.

I think that this marks, at long last, a successful conclusion of a longtime effort; and I hope it means that we may get home in time for Christmas eve. I am sure that the Senator from Louisiana will join me in that fervent hope. This is the most hopeful break that has occurred, affecting not only welfare, poverty, and the hunger and malnutrition questions, but also the general question of agricultural appropriations, which, as the Senator knows, reaches into our foreign relations, our consumer programs, our school lunch program, and many others. This is the first hopeful break that has occurred in a long time, and I pay tribute to the Senator from

Louisiana, who has tirelessly pursued this matter. I am also happy that the leadership in the other body has worked out this solution.

I thank the Senator from Louisiana for yielding.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator from Florida for being so patient.

We have postponed consideration of the agreement with the House of Representatives on the Agriculture appropriation bill up until now, until we received authorization to increase the food stamp program.

I wish to add, Mr. President, that, in addition to speaking with the Senator from South Dakota, who is very much interested in this matter and who agreed that this should be done, I also enlisted the help of my good friend from New York (Mr. JAVITS), who assisted in having this matter brought before the House.

Mr. President, it took quite some time. However, I am glad that the House did enact a resolution to provide for the \$610 million authorization.

I also state that the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry was consulted; and he agreed to the action that is about to be taken.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I have the floor.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I just want time. If the Senator is going to speak—

Mr. STENNIS. I have the floor under a unanimous-consent agreement of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the resolution?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I do not know what the resolution is.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, this is a conference report.

Mr. JAVITS. I want a quorum on the matter.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I want to be sure that we get the parliamentary situation straight.

Under the unanimous-consent agreement, I have been authorized to yield to the Senator from Louisiana without losing my right to the floor. And until I can get more consideration here, I respectfully decline to yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana called up a joint resolution by unanimous consent after the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS) yielded without losing his right to the floor.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, a point of order.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator for a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, can a joint resolution be passed merely because a Senator holds the floor under a unanimous-consent agreement and has yielded to another Senator without any other Senator debating the matter?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is asking whether a resolution can be passed without debate?

Mr. JAVITS. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A resolution can be passed without debate.

Mr. JAVITS. Without a Senator being heard? Then, am I entitled to have a quorum call before the matter is acted upon?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. JAVITS. Am I entitled to ask for the yeas and nays before action is taken?

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I withdraw the request and will let the Senator from New York take the responsibility.

I have been working on this now for 4 months. I explained it to the Senator and he said he would assist me in trying to get the House to act.

Unless a joint resolution is passed now, there will not be any chance to raise the amount of money necessary to take in most of the States under the present food stamp law.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the thing that puzzles me is when I ever agreed to the \$610 million proposition. I have no recollection of it whatever.

I am saying publicly what I wanted to say privately. I gave notice yesterday that when the matter came up I wanted to be heard.

I have not the remotest recollection of agreeing to accept this amount. This is an authorization. It will not go down the drain because there is no authorization.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the Senator will recall that he mentioned to me on several occasions the fact that the House had reported a resolution. They did not consider our measures. The House passed a resolution authorizing \$610 million.

I stated to the Senator that in my opinion this would be the most that we could get out of the House and that it is necessary that we proceed to act on the \$610 million resolution, because if we do not do so, the conference that is now being held between the House and Senate on the Agriculture appropriations bill could not consider a greater amount than the \$340 million to operate the food stamp program.

If we do not act on the resolution today, the chances are that the conference on the agriculture bill will be disposed of, and we will be minus the amount necessary to operate fully the food stamp program for this fiscal year.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I think that everything the Senator has said is absolutely correct. However, he did not point out the assumption upon which it was stated a few minutes ago that I had agreed. I have not agreed, and the Senator knows it. The Senator says he knows it.

The Senator from Louisiana is a very informed man. He has informed me, but I have not agreed to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would like to state that a joint resolu-

tion can be passed without debate, but it is debatable if anyone cares to debate it.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, if the Senator would agree to permit me to have the floor for 1 minute in my own right, I will not take long.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I will not object, but I want to address the Chair on the matter.

Under the unanimous-consent agreement I have the floor. We have a conference report on a bill that has been pending for so very long. I think that we have about reached the conclusion of the debate on the matter.

The Senator from Kentucky is the only Senator I know of that has anything further to say. I wonder if it would be possible for us to conclude rapidly the military authorization bill, if we can do so.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I have no objection. When I asked the Senator to yield to me, I did not think there would be any trouble at all. I had discussed the matter with the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. McGOVERN) and with the Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS). I did not do so recently, but I told the Senator about the House action. And I asked him to help me to try to get the leadership on the House side to pass the House resolution so that we could have at least \$610 million in the conference that is now being had between the House and the Senate on the regular agriculture bill for this fiscal year.

It is our only hope. If we do not do this, we will have to wait for a supplemental bill which may not be enacted until late in the summer next year.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, what is bothering me—and the Senator knows me well enough to know that I will tell him precisely what is in my mind—is that this is only an authorization bill. If we went to conference with the Senate having voted for \$750 million and the House having voted for \$610 million, we would be bound to get something more.

Mr. ELLENDER. Our measure has not passed as yet.

Mr. JAVITS. I understand. However, may I continue?

Mr. ELLENDER. We do not have authorization yet.

Mr. JAVITS. We do not have authorization on either side.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct. But we have authorization for \$340 million.

Mr. JAVITS. We wanted \$750 million and they wanted \$610 million.

Mr. ELLENDER. But the Senate resolution has not been acted upon by the House. It has been pigeonholed. I am trying to get the matter straightened out.

Mr. JAVITS. That is what I am talking about. It is an authorization matter that is now in conference, not an appropriation. The Senator from Florida (Mr. HOLLAND) is the chairman of the Senate conferees, I believe.

If we are going to take \$610 million, which is the lowest possible figure they

would bring in here as a basic authorization and reduce it again in the conference, then why should we do it? We might just as well fight everything.

On the other hand, if we can have some assurance on the matter, I am not unreasonable and will be satisfied. I will say that I am confident the Senator from Louisiana is as anxious to do as much on the monetary amount as I am.

There is no question of bona fides, or good faith, or desire to do what needs to be done. If we can have some assurance from the Senator from Florida that the Senate conferees will stand fast for at least this minimum figure of \$610 million, I would be content.

I say that very frankly to the Senator. However, if we are to be faced with a situation of going from \$750 to \$610 million and then going into the conference on the appropriation and have them come back with \$450 million and say, "I am sorry, Mr. JAVITS. You have to compromise. We went out with \$610 million, so we are coming back with a good deal." I would say then that I have been had with respect to what is going on.

I want to know what is going to happen in the end. We might as well fight all along the way.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Mississippi yield to me briefly?

Mr. STENNIS. Yes, I yield to the Senator, under the circumstances.

Mr. HOLLAND. In the first place, the Senator from New York has never been "had," as he puts it, by the Senator from Florida.

Mr. JAVITS. That is correct. I agree with that.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

In the second place, before the Senator was able to get the floor, the Senator from Florida had stated the facts in this miserably delayed matter—namely, that in June we passed our resolution increasing the authorization for 1970, for the food stamp program, from \$340 million to \$750 million; that the Senate passed the Agriculture appropriations bill on July 7, and including in it the entire \$750 million, simply because the Senate already had adopted its own resolution. Since that time we have been trying for weeks, and for months, to bring this matter to conference.

I see my distinguished friend the ranking Republican member of my appropriation subcommittee in the Chamber, and I am sure he remembers the entire transaction.

Finally, on October 9—and these dates appear on page 13 of the calendar of business for today—the House finally appointed conferees. We have had four conferences since that time, in all of which the Senate conferees have stuck by the \$750 million figure, and the House conferees have expressed their regret that they have not been able to get the House Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to act.

Finally, that committee did act, and brought out a House resolution instead of reporting our resolution as amended. The House resolution proposes \$610 million for the authorization for 1970.

I did not say this in my previous appearance, but I want the Senator to

know how interested I am in resolving this matter. Realizing the attitude of some of the House conferees, I called the distinguished Secretary of Agriculture, told him that this matter was to come up today, and asked him to make arrangements at the White House so that when this bill is passed—as I hope it will be, in the form that it came over to us from the House—the President would immediately sign it, because the chairman of the House conferees had made the point that he did not want to act upon the matter until it was actually law. The other conferees on the part of the Senate will recall his stating that on various occasions.

The Secretary of Agriculture has told me that he has made those arrangements. He also has tried to move fast enough to have a supplemental budget request submitted immediately after that new authorization is signed.

We have been trying very hard, therefore, to get the item completed on the basis of \$610 million, and we are going to continue to do that. I cannot tell the Senator with certainty what the result will be, but I have every reason to believe that the House, since we have come to their figure on the authorization, will be glad to proceed on the basis of \$610 million in the appropriations bill.

I do want to say, however, that in my own judgment, a cutting down of the authorization from \$750 million to \$610 million, which was always the maximum amount the Secretary stated that he could use for this year, has become even more reasonable by reason of the passage of time. More than 4 months have passed since we adopted the \$750 million figure in June.

All I can say to my distinguished friend is that to the utmost of my ability I will try to uphold the action of the two bodies, if we can get this authorization passed.

The Senator well remembers, I am sure, that my distinguished chairman, who also happens to be a member of my conference committee, was insistent upon the \$750 million, when, frankly, the Senator from Florida felt that \$610 million was the proper figure, since that was all the Department of Agriculture stated it could use. But I am certainly committed to the \$610 million. I will certainly be committed to the \$610 million in conference. I will do all within my power to bring the bill out with that amount.

But there are much greater considerations than this in connection with the bill, I say to my distinguished friend. The bill contains more than \$7 billion of appropriations, and affects not only agriculture but also important foreign policy questions, such as in the food for freedom program, and important domestic programs such as the school lunch and food stamp programs and I want to get that bill out of conference and signed into law as soon as possible.

All other items in this appropriation bill have been held up, simply by the inaction upon this food stamp item.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am glad to yield the floor.

Mr. STENNIS. I request Senators to please be brief, or just relieve me of my

promise to yield. The military procurement authorizations conference report is almost down to the final point. Perhaps if the Senators involved in this other matter can get together and discuss it, they might reach agreement.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield once more, just briefly?

I have not talked to the Senator from New York.

Mr. STENNIS. I want to help the Senators if I can, but I have duties of my own.

Mr. HOLLAND. I have not talked to the Senator from New York, but I have talked on three occasions with the Senator from South Dakota, and he told me, no later than yesterday, not only that he felt it was in the interest of his own position to accept the \$610 million, but also, that he felt that he was speaking for the entire group with which he had acted.

The Senator from Florida did not go to the Senator from New York and to the many other Senators who constituted a majority of the Senate that supported the \$750 million figure. But he believed that the Senator from South Dakota was speaking for the entire group, and under no circumstances would the Senator from Florida try to run over any other Senator. If the Senator from New York desires a rollcall vote, the Senator from Florida would be very glad to join him in that request. If the Senator from New York wants to be heard at length on this problem, we will be glad to wait until the Senator from Mississippi has disposed of this very vital conference report which he is handling so well. But let us get this over with, so that we can complete action on a very important appropriation bill which has been held up since July, largely because of this item.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator from South Dakota gave no pretense of having spoken for me, I am sure, because I spoke with him 3 minutes ago, or before, because I mentioned this before. The Senator from Louisiana (Mr. ELLENDER) has quite accurately stated that I have not agreed to this.

I am the ranking minority member of the Nutrition Subcommittee, and I gave notice about this matter to the majority leader and on our own side that I wanted to have notice of this proceeding.

I think we can get together, and I am very sympathetic to this point of view. But I would hope that the Senators concerned would give me a minute to catch my breath and permit the Senator from Mississippi to continue. I have a guest downstairs, and I will be back in 15 minutes, and I am sure we can settle the matter.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CANON in the chair). Does the Senator from Louisiana withdraw his request for consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. ELLENDER. At this time, yes.

(This marks the end of the proceedings on the food stamp bill, which occurred during the consideration of the conference report on the military procurement bill, and which, by unanimous consent, were ordered to be printed at this point in the RECORD.)

AMENDMENT OF THE FOOD STAMP ACT OF 1969

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I request that the Chair lay before the Senate the message from the House of Representatives on House Joint Resolution 934.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair inquires of the Senator from Louisiana whether the Senator is asking unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the matter.

Mr. ELLENDER. No, not yet; just that the Chair lay before the Senate the message.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the message from the House on House Joint Resolution 934.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, before I ask for consideration of the resolution I wish to reiterate what I said earlier this afternoon.

The Senate passed Senate Joint Resolution 126, providing \$750 million as an authorization to operate the present food stamp program in fiscal 1970. The present food stamp bill is limited to \$340 million.

Now, for the past 4 months I have tried in all the ways that I know to get the House to act upon the resolution that was passed by the Senate. I have not been successful. However, the House did pass its own resolution yesterday. The resolution is worded the same as the Senate resolution except that in lieu of \$750 million the House resolution provides an authorization of \$610 million.

We delayed the conference report on the Agriculture appropriation bill that has been before us for 3 or 4 months in order to obtain a larger appropriation; that is, for the food stamp program.

We are now confronted with this situation. Unless this resolution is enacted, the conference will be bound to the present authorization, which is only \$340 million. If this joint resolution is enacted today, the conferees on the appropriation bill for agriculture would be able to increase the amount from \$340 million to \$610 million.

It will be recalled that when the agriculture appropriation bill was enacted a few months ago, the measure we enacted provided for \$750 million to operate the food stamp program. The House, of course, objects and the House can make a point of order because the House did not act on our resolution for \$750 million.

I hope that no objection will be heard when I ask that this resolution be considered today.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 934.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the resolution.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (H.J. Res. 934) to increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal year 1970 to \$610 million.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object and I shall not press the objection, and I shall have a little more to say on the measure when it is actually before us, I do wish to point out two things so that the question may be settled definitely.

First, on yesterday, at page S13835 of the RECORD, I said:

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I intend to introduce a bill but first I would like to call to the leader's attention that I wish to be heard in connection with the food stamp House-Senate bill.

I gather there is some consent brewing but I would like to be notified when the matter will be brought up.

I do not blame Senators for not having read every word of the RECORD every day, but I think, as my relations with the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. ELLENDER) have always been splendid—and I am very proud of that—I would not for a moment want him to feel that when I came into the Chamber some time ago and was told the matter was being called up, that what I stated was something I dreamed up.

My second point was that the impression may have been created in the minds of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. ELLENDER) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. HOLLAND) that I had approved of this way of dealing with the matter, but I think it is clear I had not. I am not going to bother the Senate with all the details, but I think it is critically important that we be able to rely on the word of each other. Again, I have been extremely proud of my record in that regard, as are my colleagues. I want to make clear that there was neither agreement on my part nor lack of notice that I wish to debate the matter.

As to the unanimous-consent request by the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. ELLENDER), this matter could go on the calendar and under the rules be called up on Monday or Tuesday. That would be a lot of extra work, and I would not dream of putting my colleague through that extra work. Therefore, I shall not object to the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object, I would like to say very briefly that I shall support the joint resolution brought before us by the Senator from Louisiana.

I know of my personal knowledge that he has done everything possible for a Senator to do to persuade our friends in the other body to go along with the higher authorization figure that had been approved by the Senate some time ago.

I am convinced that any further effort in that direction would not be productive, but would result only in further delay on the funding of the food stamp program for this fiscal year.

There is no possible way under the present parliamentary situation for the Senate to add any of the reforms in the structure of our food stamp program that we approved earlier by Senate action.

Because of those two considerations, our inability to add any reform language to the resolution and the almost certain possibility that the House would not go

along with any change in the \$610 million figure that is now before us, I shall support the Senator from Louisiana in his efforts to secure early passage of this measure.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McGOVERN. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, before the Senator entered the Chamber, we had a little colloquy about this matter under rather different parliamentary auspices. In due course, and I am sure the Senator from Louisiana will agree, when the RECORD is printed we should cause that part of the debate to come under the heading of the present debate on the joint resolution.

As I have said to the Senator from Louisiana and the Senator from Florida, what we are trying to arrive at is some commitment, which I think is important, for our conferees on the appropriation bill, as long as we are giving on the program. We might go to conference and get another \$10 million, \$20 million, or \$50 million, but I am going to stand with the Senator from South Dakota on that. Taking the House authorization should give moral comfort to those who feel like the Senator from South Dakota and me that our conferees will stand fast for \$610 million. Second, that if they do not, obviously the agriculture appropriation has been held up now for some time so that it may have to be held up for a few weeks longer. If we get the conference report, then, in good conscience, we shall have to oppose it on the ground that we do not have the money for food stamps. I am reserving the right to oppose it and I hope that, there, as I am standing with my chairman here on this, he will stand with me.

Mr. McGOVERN. I could not agree more with the Senator from New York, and with the leadership he has provided on this matter from the beginning. It has not only been sound, it has also been effective. I agree with the conditions that he has attached here for our support for the limited \$106 million authorization. I agree with him, that we should settle for nothing less than an appropriation of \$610 million.

It has been my understanding that the Senator from Florida has agreed to make that effort, to do everything he can within the Appropriations Committee to see that the full amount is appropriated.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator from Florida has done that, and he will, I am sure, again; but I do think it was necessary because the Senator from Florida also said the agriculture appropriation contains many items of importance, and so forth; and I think it is only fair to our conferees to know that there are at least two Senators—maybe more, we hope—who will feel that this is enough of a *causa belli*, that it is an inadequate amount on the \$610 million, which is our bargain basement figure. So that we would consider it proper to fight the conference report if it did not do that.

Mr. McGOVERN. I agree with that.

Mr. ELLENDER. For the information of my good friend from New York as well as South Dakota, the Senate bill now contains \$750 million.

Mr. JAVITS. Very good. So it is a compromise.

Mr. ELLENDER. But we cannot sustain that because there is no authorization for a greater sum than the \$610 million.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator shows his usual wit. In other words, if we bring in the \$610 million figure in the conference report, that, to us, is \$140 million less than the Senate figure.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is right, but as I said, we still have in our bill, which was passed by the Senate, \$750 million. Thus, we are the ones who will have to recede.

Mr. JAVITS. May I point out to my colleague that the House Members will tell us in conference—I can hear them now—that the only authorization is for \$610 million because we have accepted the bill. So the \$750 million figure would go out on a point of order. Our conferees will have to stand fast on this.

The Senator from Florida (Mr. HOLLAND) has made his statement. I have been in conference with him before and I know that he knows how to stand fast. But I did feel that perhaps we would hold up his hand—that we would hold up both his hands—I would like it to be more in the character of Moses—if we made clear that we would feel—the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. McGOVERN) and I—as the chairman and ranking member of the special committee—that this would warrant our opposing the conference report which did not do at least that. I think that might be a useful factor. No one is intimidating anyone. We are all grown men around here. But it might be a useful thing for the House conferees to know that that is the only reason I mentioned it, without in any way—because I have had experience with them, and I know—detracting or derogating from the expressions of determination and view as made by the Senator from Florida (Mr. HOLLAND) when we had debate previously.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, in the Senate committee, I supported the \$610 million figure and tried to get the Secretary of Agriculture in the hearings to go to a higher figure. He declined to do so. The Senator from Florida, on the floor, when this emergency resolution of the Senate was passed, stated that that had been his position in committee but that the rest of the committee felt that the \$750 million figure should go in. He said that the committee should go forward with that figure and he voted for the \$750 million figure.

I now think that by all means we should stand by the \$610 million figure. I have talked to the Secretary of Agriculture within the past few days. He still stands by that figure. He also told me, as I stated, before the Senator from South Dakota came into the Chamber, that he has taken up with the White House the matter of early approval of the bill, if we approve the House resolution, because there was sentiment expressed among the House conferees at the last meeting of the conference committee which we held that they would want to have the bill approved, before concluding action on this item and three other amendments which remain to be resolved.

I hope it will be approved today and

goes over to the White House immediately. The Secretary of Agriculture has already taken up with the White House the question of speedy approval. I am very interested in this matter and I am going to ask, insofar as I can, for the \$610 million figure.

I want to make clear that I have six levelheaded and sometimes hardheaded Senators as conferees, including the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. ELLENDER), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. RUSSELL), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS), and from the other side of the aisle, the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HRUSKA), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MUNDT), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. YOUNG).

I would not pretend to say what their attitude would be. I can say what I think it will be. I think they will all be delighted if we can get the \$610 million figure approved. I do not believe that they will agree to report anything less. That would be my attitude.

At the same time, I reiterate what I said to the distinguished Senator from New York a while ago, that after all, the appropriations bill is a bill of over \$7 billion, with many important objectives, many of which were increased by the bill. I hope that we can come back here speedily with a conference report which will contain the \$610 million figure. I shall do my level best to accomplish that objective.

But, whatever we do, however we are able to go, I hope that we can get this particular bill through because it is sort of outrageous that we have had to wait over 4 months—well, not quite 4 months, it will be on the 7th of November—from the time we approved the bill in the Senate with the \$750 million figure in it for the food stamps.

Mr. President, I have talked this matter over with the Senator from South Dakota. I think he agrees with me completely that we should get a program underway for enlarging the present program as speedily as possible. He is greatly disappointed that we have not gotten it earlier. I am, too. I know the Senator from Louisiana is, because he was strongly for the \$750 million figure when the matter was considered earlier.

I am committed to the \$610 million figure; and I want that figure kept in the conference report. I will do my utmost to accomplish that objective. I hope that we may go ahead and agree to the House resolution and get this bill speedily on the road to the White House.

Let us get this program on the track, because we are now about 4 months behind in enacting a bill containing some very important appropriations, including this one, and others that are of great importance to our country.

For instance, school lunches will be a greatly increased program over last year. Every Senator is interested in that. I can mention other programs of equal importance, such as those dealing with consumer protection. We have increased funds in the bill for the inspection of red meat and for the inspection of poultry as required by bills which we passed nearly 2 years ago.

The programs have had to be held at their former levels because this bill has not passed. There are also many other matters of great importance.

Let us pass this bill and get it on the road to the White House. I completely and fully approve the position of the Senator from Louisiana, in which I understand our distinguished friend from South Dakota (Mr. McGOVERN) is joining wholeheartedly.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I support the food stamp program. I think it has broad popular appeal throughout the country. I believe it is providing much needed relief to people who actually are destitute or who do not have sufficient income to purchase a sufficient amount of food for their families.

As a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I supported the administration request for \$610 million, along with the distinguished Senator from Florida (Mr. HOLLAND). The Secretary of Agriculture appeared as a witness before the committee, and he testified that \$610 million was all that the Department could use during the current fiscal year. On that basis, I supported, and the distinguished Senator from Florida also supported, the \$610 million figure.

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported to the Senate and the Senate approved an emergency authorization of \$750 million. Then on long-range authorization the Senate approved \$1,250,000,000 for this fiscal year with increases for succeeding years. I opposed and voted against that authorization on the theory that it was more than the Department said it needed or could efficiently and effectively use.

We are back now to the House joint resolution calling for the \$610 million figure. We are farther into the fiscal year. If indications several weeks ago were that \$610 million was all that could be used, that is all the more reason why \$610 million now would be sufficient.

So I am hopeful that we will proceed to agree to the House joint resolution providing for the \$610 million. I believe it can be and will be effectively and properly used by the Department. It is \$270,000,000 more than was appropriated for the last fiscal year. It is a full meeting of the request of the administration for the food stamp program, which the junior Senator from Alabama heartily endorses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I move its passage.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution having been read a third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The joint resolution was passed.

THAT "SILENT MAJORITY" WANT OUR BOYS HOME

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, unfortunately, it is now apparent that the Vietnam war, which many Americans once termed "Lyndon's war," has now become "Nixon's war." In his speech Monday evening, the President appeared to justify our continued involvement in a civil war in South Vietnam on the same false premises as his predecessor.

So long as this policy continues, young Americans will fight and die waging a ground war in a little faraway country of no importance whatever to the defense of the United States.

It is tragic that the President has allowed himself to become subservient to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge and others who led President Johnson down the path to our Nation's disaster, who advised him to escalate our involvement in the fighting between the forces of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, aided by infiltration of some forces from North Vietnam, and the so-called friendly forces of the Saigon regime of Thieu and Ky.

President Nixon has stated that our young men are fighting in Vietnam to protect the freedom of the South Vietnamese people. Nothing could be further from the truth. The fact is that the people of South Vietnam are ruled by a militarist regime in Saigon as tyrannical as any in the world. The Thieu-Ky regime took power by overthrowing the government in a nighttime coup. Two years later it received only 34 percent of the votes in a rigged election. Thousands of the soldiers of the Saigon regime voted, with their military units then voted again in their hamlets or cities. Buddhists and neutralists were barred from voting. Also, some 13,000 political prisoners, many being imprisoned without trial, were denied voting rights. Thieu and Ky then jailed the runner-up in that election, Dzu, shortly after the election. He still remains in jail, following a so-called trial which lasted 2 hours.

The Saigon militarist regime has the support at most of only 20 percent of the people of South Vietnam. Except for the support of our Armed Forces and our huge financial subsidy, it would collapse within a matter of days. Then, Thieu, would leave to join his wife at their recently purchased villa in Switzerland, and Vice President Ky would take a plane to rendezvous with his unlisted bank accounts in Hong Kong and Switzerland.

The President's statement about not imposing a government in South Vietnam disregards entirely the fact that every day of the year we are imposing the despotic Thieu-Ky regime on the South Vietnamese people.

Our involvement in Vietnam was a historic mistake of horrendous magnitude. To claim that we are in Vietnam to protect freedom is to deny the facts of history. The fact is that we are fighting in Vietnam because of our proud refusal to admit a mistake in our attempt to make South Vietnam a pro-American,

anti-Communist Chinese buffer state. More than anything else, we are fighting to avoid admitting failure. As Walter Lippmann bluntly put it, "We are fighting to save face."

Many centuries ago, the Chinese sage Confucius said:

A man who makes a mistake and does not correct it, makes another mistake.

The same is certainly true regarding nations. It is high time that we corrected our tragic error of becoming involved in a land war in Southeast Asia.

President Nixon announced that he has a secret plan for the withdrawal of forces from Vietnam, but that any plan he has referred to is predicated upon the ability of the South Vietnamese armed forces to continue the war to ultimate victory—the so-called Vietnamization of the war. The fact is that successive regimes in Saigon have had one opportunity after another to Vietnamize the war during the last 8 years. President Eisenhower sent to Vietnam some 700 military advisers to train the so-called friendly forces of South Vietnam to fight. Under President Kennedy there were approximately 20,000 military advisers sent to South Vietnam to assist, train and teach the South Vietnamese forces to use modern weapons of war costing American taxpayers billions of dollars, or in other words to Vietnamize the war.

What evidence does the President have to indicate that within the next year, or 2 years, or 3 years, or even 4 years the army of South Vietnam will be capable of assuming the burden of the fighting? The answer is none.

The army of South Vietnam, the so-called friendly forces—too friendly to fight still cling to the relatively safe coastal areas. The desertion rate still remains an appalling one man in 5 each year.

No knowledgeable American observer believes that this army can or will be able to assume the burden of the war within the next 2 years. Still, the President has tied our policy in Southeast Asia to the tail of the Thieu-Ky regime.

The very best that can be expected from President Nixon's policy is a slow and halting withdrawal of American ground combat forces following by permanent occupation of South Vietnam by from 200,000 to 300,000 American forces. This would result in a permanent drain on our resources. This is not what the American people, the silent majority, as the President refers to them, had in mind when they elected Richard Nixon to end the war. He said he had a secret plan to do just that. Evidently, they believed him.

He has yet to disclose that secret plan.

Regarding the talk about a "silent majority," I know that a majority of Ohio citizens want this war ended and our boys brought home on planes or by ship in the same manner they went there. In my judgment, a majority of the American people that—"silent majority"—want our boys home. Now, more than 10 months later, and after the killing of more than 10,000 additional Americans and the wounding of more than 60,000

others, the President pleads with Americans to be patient and to follow him in the disastrous course he has apparently chosen to follow in Vietnam.

What the President has done is to create a situation in which the patience of the American people is to be pitted against the patience of the Vietcong and the Hanoi government. That is the course we have been following for more than 8 years. That is the course which has brought only additional death, sorrow, and misery to our Nation. That is the course that has resulted in the killing and maiming of more than half a million Vietnamese civilians—innocent children, women, and old men, most of it by our napalm bombing and poisonous defoliation of their countryside and hamlet and village areas.

The time is long past for temporizing about the war. Millions of Americans are sick unto death of being unwilling accomplices to maintaining a monstrous regime in power in Saigon. They have no further patience with talk of Vietnamizing a war that the people of South Vietnam have neither the capacity nor the desire to fight. As failure has piled upon failure, even some of the most zealous advocates of our intervention in Vietnam have come to recognize the utter folly of the Vietnam adventure.

In attempting to support our continued involvement in Vietnam, President Nixon quoted the late, great President Kennedy as saying:

We want to see a stable government there carrying on the struggle to maintain its national independence. We believe strongly in that. We're not going to withdraw from that effort. In my opinion for us to withdraw from that effort would mean a collapse not only of South Vietnam, but Southeast Asia, so we're going to stay there.

He failed, however, to quote President Kennedy's remarks on September 3, 1963, shortly before his assassination, when he said:

I don't think that unless a greater effort is made by the government to win popular support that the war can be won out there. In the final analysis, it is their war. They are the ones who have to win it or lose it. We can help them, we can give them equipment, we can send our men out there as advisers, but they have to win it—the people of Vietnam—against the Communists. We are prepared to continue to assist them, but I don't think that the war can be won unless the people support the effort, and, in my opinion, in the last two months the government has gotten out of touch with the people.

President Nixon also stated that our withdrawal from Vietnam would result in a collapse of confidence in American leadership throughout the world. This, despite the fact that chiefs of state of practically every European and Asiatic nation have urged that we end our involvement in Vietnam—Great Britain, France, the Philippine Republic, Pakistan, Japan, Sweden, India, to name a few. Furthermore, with the exception of our client nation, South Korea, which has sent 50,000 fine fighting men to Vietnam, Australia and New Zealand which have sent but token forces, Thailand which has permitted us to turn that nation into a vast support base, and the Philippine Republic which sent 2,000 non-combat engineers and then withdrew them, no

H. J. RES. 934

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 5, 1969

Received

NOVEMBER 6, 1969

Received; read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

To increase the appropriation authorization for the food stamp program for fiscal year 1970 to \$610,000,000.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 16 (a) of the Food Stamp Act of 1964 is
4 amended by striking “\$340,000,000” and inserting
5 “\$610,000,000”.

Passed the House of Representatives November 5, 1969.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

91ST CONGRESS
1ST Session

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Public Law 91-116
91st Congress, H. J. Res. 934
November 13, 1969

Joint Resolution

83 STAT. 191

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78 Stat. 709;
82 Stat. 958.
7 USC 2025.

Approved November 13, 1969.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 91-566 (Comm. on Agriculture).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 115 (1969):

- Nov. 5: Considered and passed House.
- Nov. 6: Considered and passed Senate.

